



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1912.

Notes of the Month.

A VERY interesting report of a meeting of the Hakluyt Society on October 9, appeared in the *Times*, October 10. At the meeting Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, "a well-known American archaeologist, who has devoted many years to the study of Mexican antiquities and colonial history," made a communication concerning important discoveries of unpublished documents relating to Francis Drake. Mrs. Nuttall explained, says the *Times* report, "that in the archives kept in the National Palace of the city of Mexico she found in a heap of volumes of Inquisition papers a certain volume the title of which revealed that it contained sixteenth-century correspondence of the Inquisition which the Government official who had indexed the contents in 1864 had classified as 'indifferent'—i.e., dealing with no special subject. On looking through the volume her attention was arrested by a specimen in what was to her then almost illegible Spanish script, which read, 'Declaration by Nuño da Silva about how he fell prisoner amongst English pirates on his voyage from Oporto to Brazil, May 23, 1579.' The subject attracted her, and she examined the document with increasing interest. It was not, however, until she read at the top of the second sheet or third page the words, 'llamase este ingles Franco Drac' (this Englishman calls himself Francis Drake), that her interest became thoroughly aroused, and, forgetting all about the original object

of her search through the volume, she became absorbed in the study and transcription of the pilot's declaration which initiated the prolonged investigations, the result of which she was communicating on that occasion."

A full report of Mrs. Nuttall's important paper followed. At the close of the paper the President, Mr. Albert Gray, K.C., said there was no question of the immense importance of these papers. Mr. Julian Corbett said "it was certain that as a result of Mrs. Nuttall's researches we should be much more intimate and familiar with Francis Drake than before. Among other new things we had a clear confirmation that he did discover Cape Horn, and that measures were taken to keep the discovery to a certain extent secret."

The Council of the Society, after deliberating, accepted Mrs. Nuttall's offer of the documents, and they will appear early in 1913.



We take the following paragraph from the *Athenæum*, October 5: "Some highly interesting discoveries have recently been made in the Tempio Malatestiano at Rimini by Dr. Corrado Ricci. High up on the wall of the first chapel on the right he has found the sculptured portraits of Isotta degli Atti and Sigismondo Malatesta, which the latter, in consequence of the strictures of Pope Pius II., had caused to be removed from their original position. Further, Dr. Ricci has brought to light the epitaph on the tomb of Isotta, hitherto concealed by a bronze tablet which simply recorded her name and the date 1450. The newly found inscription, which runs 'Isote Ariminensi forma et virtute Italix decori,' was eventually covered with this bronze tablet, by order of Sigismondo, to appease the anger of the Pontiff. Most important of all Dr. Ricci's discoveries is that of two inscriptions in which Matteo dei Pasti is named as the architect of the building, and Agostino di Duccio as the sculptor, which confirms the opinions expressed long since by certain critics who had dealt with the problem. That Leon Battista Alberti only designed the façade, and that the internal architecture and decoration were the joint work of Pasti and Agostino di Duccio, may therefore now be regarded as an established fact."

Mr. F. W. Harries, of the School-House, Sonning-on-Thames, writes: "Excavations in Holme Park, Sonning-on-Thames, have revealed the ruins of the ancient Bishop's Palace or Manor House, which, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a residence of the Bishops and Deans of Salisbury. Tiled floors, moulded plinths, carved capitals, columns and cornices, stone staircases, mediæval fireplaces, and the extent of the flint and stone walls which enclose nearly two acres of ground, show that the building must have been built on a scale of some magnificence. Fragments of beautifully stained glass, old knives, broken flagons and jars, and other pieces of ancient earthenware, a silver penny minted at York (1504-1509), and some wonderfully preserved tiles, have been unearthed and are being carefully preserved. The work has been undertaken at the instance of Mr. Keyser, the well-known local archaeologist, and will in all probability be resumed after the winter."

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The *Manchester Guardian*, October 3, says: "The addition to the Manchester Museum buildings in Oxford Road are rapidly approaching completion, and their formal opening has been fixed for October 30. An extended work is to be carried on by the University authorities in the department of Egyptology. The new Egyptian wing of the museum and the collection which it will contain are due almost entirely to the liberality of Mr. Jesse Haworth, and to the excavations in Egypt of Professor Flinders Petrie. The collection of exhibits is as fine as any to be found in Great Britain outside London, and, as regards small domestic articles, probably surpasses any other. In the past the collection has been skied in an out-of-the-way attic. It will now be housed in a beautiful building and will be seen under the most favourable circumstances. The University has appointed as Reader in Egyptology Mr. Alan Gardiner, one of the most distinguished Egyptologists in Europe."

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At a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, held on Tuesday, October 1, Professor Weiss showed a group of dried pods of the so-called "mummy

pea," reputed to be descended from a plant of early Egyptian age. He said that though the leguminosæ resisted decay longer than other orders, there was no authenticated instance of a seed germinating after being kept for a century. Professor Elliot Smith concurred, and added that he had sent many seeds of undoubted antiquity to the Agricultural Department at Cairo, but in no case had they shown signs of vitality, even after the most careful attention.

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In connection with the excavations at the site of the old Abbey of Bardney, Lincolnshire, the church, with the exception of the south aisle and south arcade, has been cleared. The floor, especially of the south aisle of the presbytery and the nave, is covered with monumental slabs of great interest. The monumental slabs at present number fifty-one, and there are many more to be uncovered in the south aisle of the nave. An early one to Roger de Barowe, Abbot, is dated 1352. A large slab without a date is to the memory of Roger Baynthonpe, and Elizabeth his wife, and in the centre is a heart bleeding from five wounds.

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We are glad to hear that the fund for purchasing the site of the Roman fort at Ambleside, and at the same time saving the Head of Windermere Lake—the "central point of a landscape of surpassing beauty"—is making satisfactory progress. The cost is £4,000, of which about £600 remains to be raised. The National Trust has the option of purchase till November 15, and we cannot believe that for lack of so small a balance the option will be allowed to fall through. The present owner is a builder who bought the site for building, and had actually begun to dig the foundations for a pair of houses when he was induced to delay his operations and to give the Trust an option of purchase.

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In a letter to the *Times* of October 5, Canon Rawnsley and Messrs. H. Redmayne and Gordon Wordsworth says: "The securing of this land will for ever preserve the amenity of the view as one approaches Ambleside by the lake from the south, and will be a gain to all who desire to land in quiet from the River

Brathay at a point where the river scene is most beautiful.

"But though for lovers of pastoral scenery undisturbed, with its noble background of Loughrigg and the Fairfield round, the securing of these twenty acres is a great matter, the interest of this purchase by the National Trust must, for lovers of ancient history, largely centre in the five acres of the Borrans field.

"In the opinion of Professor Haverfield and Mr. Collingwood, the Roman fort in this meadow was probably the most important fort in the Lake District, and it is not too much to say that the excavation of these remains may provide a starting-point for a reconstruction of Roman Westmorland. The fort stood in full view of High Street to the east and of the Wrynose Gap to the west. Over that Wrynose Gap came the Roman supplies from their then most important harbour on the west coast at Ravenglass. The freestone, of which probably the coigns of the fort were built, may have come in barges or rafts up the lake.

"Just outside the north-east corner of the fort the proprietor of the ground had commenced building operations, and from the shallow trenches that he cut the earth is full of Roman remains—tiles, pottery, etc. The excavation of the camp will not only give us valuable information as to the arrangements of a fort, but may discover the remains of the bridge by which the Romans crossed the river to the west." Contributions may be sent to the offices of the National Trust, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

The *Builder* of October 4 contained a noteworthy article by Dr. Thomas Ashby on "Recent Excavations at Rome and Pompeii." It ably summarized the work lately done on many sites in Rome—at the Basilica Æmilia in the Forum Romanum, where the south end of the nave has been cleared; on the Palatine; at the Forum of Nerva; at the huge mediæval leaning tower known as the Torre delle Milizie, or the Tower of Nero; at the Baths of Caracalla, which are being completely isolated and cleared; and at the Baths of Diocletian. Dr. Ashby refers to the recent discoveries at Pompeii in the "Street of Abundance," which have already been

noted in these pages, and adds: "But the frescoes which have been discovered in a villa outside Pompeii, in land belonging to the proprietor of the Hotel Suisse, are far finer than those we have mentioned—probably the finest that have ever been found at Pompeii. There is one room decorated with life-size figures representing Bacchic scenes, the interpretation of some of which is as yet obscure, which are marvellously beautiful. In other rooms there are paintings representing architecture of curious forms, the scheme being sometimes abruptly changed in the middle of a wall, without reason, it would seem. A preliminary report has already been published, but the paintings deserve further study. The villa will probably be expropriated by the Government, and this is very desirable."

It is interesting also to know that "the Italians have already made a certain number of archæological discoveries in Tripolitania (foundations, mosaic pavements, statues, etc.) in the course of military operations, and these are continually reported in the daily Press. As soon as the initial phases of the occupation of the country are over, and the work of archæological exploration can be systematically undertaken, there is no doubt that results of great importance will be obtained, as the whole district near the coast, and for some way inland, was far more thickly populated in Roman times than at present, and remains of considerable importance may still be seen above ground. The most imposing ruins are those of Leptis Magna (the modern Lebda) the birthplace of the Emperor Severus, where the ancient harbour, now partly silted up, can still be traced. But the Romans had also occupied the most important strategic points in the interior, commanding the caravan routes into the interior of Africa, and remains of their fortified posts may still be seen."

The second Inventory issued by the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of England, which deals with South Buckinghamshire, and also the second Inventory by the Welsh Royal Commission, dealing with the county of Flint, have recently been issued. We hope to notice them both next month.

In making necessary excavations within the grounds of the new Burton Almshouses, close to the eastern gateway of Caerwent outside the city walls, the contractor, Mr. Jones (Newport), has made the discovery of a substantial piece of masonry, dating back to the Roman occupation. For about 40 feet the line of a circular building has been laid bare. The segment appears to be part of a circle about 150 feet in diameter. The wall has been pierced to a depth of about 5 feet without touching the foundation. It is possible that this discovery may prove to be the remains of the earlier amphitheatre without the walls, and the smaller one within the boundary on a portion of Lord Tredegar's land may be of a later date.

Apart from this accidental discovery, attempts are at present being made to investigate the nature and size of the building near the parish church of Caerwent. Blocks of stone elaborately carved were unearthed prior to the erection of a south aisle recently opened. The building, it is suggested, may prove to be a Temple of Diana.



An interesting account of this season's excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorset, appeared in the *Times*, September 20. The writer mentions that, in one part, the solid chalk arena floor of Roman date has been exposed, "on the edge of which, in one position, a circular basin-shaped depression has been uncovered, a succession of clearly defined tool-marks all over its face. Close to the basin were found a finely patinated piece of twisted and coiled wire-work, and an uninscribed British coin of bronze of a much degraded type—of a kind frequently found in the south-west of England, and specially in Dorset. Some years ago these coins were supposed to belong to about the end of the first century B.C., and fifteen years ago they were found in South Wilts in association with coins of Claudius I.; but from quite recent discoveries in Hampshire, it is now known that they were current till the middle of the second century A.D."



"Perhaps the most important feature revealed this season," continues the writer, "is a continuous line of prehistoric shafts pene-

trating to a great depth in the solid chalk contiguous to the Roman arena wall, but below the Roman deposits. At least ten of these shafts (sunk presumably for obtaining flint) are now known to exist at Maumbury. In 1908 one was completely cleared out to a depth of 30 feet below the surface of the arena turf; in 1910 the filling of another was excavated, depth 24 feet; and not only were the antler picks numerous in it, but near the bottom a large piece of cordoned pottery was found, very rudely fabricated." Similar shafts have been cleared out this season, and more antlers found. The writer adds, mysteriously, that "an important discovery has also been made at a depth of 15 feet, which will prove to be of great interest to students of phallic worship in prehistoric times."



The *Builder* of September 20, contained three delicate and charming drawings by Mr. Charles L. Pace of Watergate Street, Chester, one of the most picturesque old city streets to be found in England.



On the suggestion of Mr. Mark Sykes, M.P., Sir Tatton Sykes has kindly sent for exhibition in the Hull Museum the objects of prehistoric date in his possession. These include the contents of the famous Duggleby Howe burial mound, which contained flint and bone weapons, and implements of exceptional interest; a prehistoric jet necklace containing several hundred beads; a fine series of prehistoric implements in flint, sandstone, bronze, etc., and some earthenware vases taken from British burials on the Yorkshire wolds.



The *Architect* of October 11, contained an article by Mr. Claire Gaudet, with three illustrations, on "The Domestic Architecture of Egypt, during the First Dynasty (B.C. 5500)," based on the discoveries made by Professor Flinders Petrie last season, in the large cemetery of Tarkhan, thirty-five miles south of Cairo, "where burials dating from before the First Dynasty, or Dynasty 0, as it is called, to Dynasty IV., have thrown invaluable light upon domestic architecture 7,400 years ago."

The Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, has recently acquired, by purchase, a large number of original studies by the late Frederick Shields, for his well-known illustrations to Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. They have been mounted with the wood-engravings to which each group relates; and a selection of about ninety is now exhibited in Room 70. This series, with a set of drawings for Defoe's *Plague of London*, some of which are now in the Manchester Art Gallery, constitute Shields' chief contributions to the great period of English book illustration, the sixties; and, when published, they received high praise from Rossetti and other artists, as well as from John Ruskin.

An Athens correspondent of the *Times* mentions in the issue of that journal dated September 17, that the Dutch excavators who have been working for years at Argos under Professor Vollgraff of Groningen University, have brought to light "the *agora*, or marketplace, an immense rectangular area of some 3,000 square metres, which was partly roofed in, and was surrounded on all sides by walls, temples, and colonnades. On the north side, which is over 100 metres in length, the colonnade has been unearthed almost intact, the columns still standing *in situ* to a height of several metres, while most of the capitals, triglyphs, etc. (of the Neo-Doric order), are lying about to hand. This colonnade apparently dates back to the fourth century B.C. An *agora* belonging to classical times of these dimensions and such arrangement is thus far unique in Greece or Asia Minor."

"Some alarm having been expressed," says the Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "lest the historic Albergo dell' Orso, the oldest inn in Rome, where Montaigne is known, and Dante is rumoured, to have stayed, might be pulled down, it is satisfactory to be able to announce that no such hard fate awaits the Roman 'Bear.' It is probable that it will be restored, and all modern excrescences removed."

"On the other hand, an Assisi correspondent reports the rapid modernization of the city of St. Francis. 'Every day,' he writes, 'the external aspect of the place is changing

more and more.' Among the worst offenders, he adds, are the nuns of St. Chiara, who are 'improving' their church by the demolition of fine fourteenth and seventeenth century work."

The same correspondent says that "a fine sarcophagus has been discovered in an Etruscan tomb near Orvieto. The front and back are covered with coloured representations of the sacrifice of the Trojans by Achilles to the *Manes* of Patroclus—a scene already depicted on an Etruscan tomb at Vulci, but with this difference, that on the sarcophagus the spirit of Patroclus is represented as present at the ceremony. One of the ends of the sarcophagus shows another human sacrifice—that of a girl in the presence of two dog-faced creatures of the under-world; the scene depicted on the other end is not easily recognizable."

At a meeting of the Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, held at Gloucester on October 9, under the presidency of Canon Bazeley, it was agreed provisionally that the Spring meeting of the Society should be held at Tetbury and the Summer meeting at Wells, in order that members may have the opportunity of visiting Glastonbury and the Lake Village. The proposal to move out of the county excited some discussion, but there are precedents for doing so, and it was felt that there is a special interest in Glastonbury just now, and it is hoped to secure, in connection with the visit, the co-operation of members of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society. Some time ago a subcommittee was appointed to report as to the desirability of exploring a cave in which interesting remains had been found on the Wye at Symond's Yat. The members appointed have been to see the cave, and they informed the Council that it would cost about £100 to clear away the debris and remove some dangerous rocks before the excavations could be proceeded with, and under the circumstances it was considered best to defer the work for a year.

The International Archaeological Congress was inaugurated on the Capitol at Rome on

Wednesday morning, October 9. The Mayor, Signor Nathan, welcomed the members in a speech in which he remarked that Rome was not a museum, but the capital of a modern country. Signor Credaro, the Minister of Education, pointed out that archæology made classical studies living things. Signor Corrado Ricci, the Director of Fine Arts, spoke of the glories of Rome, and Professor Lampros, Rector of the Athens University, acknowledged the debt of archæologists to modern Italy, and evoked enthusiastic cheers by an allusion to the present political situation in Greece. Telegrams were read from the Duke of Sparta and other distinguished personages, and the inaugural ceremony ended, after which the work of the various sections began.

In these papers were read by Sir Arthur Evans on the new edition of the "Classification of the Minoan Epochs"; by Professor Percy Gardner on "Greek Numismatics"; by Mr. Heywood Seton-Karr on "Prehistoric Implements from Egypt, India, and Somaliland"; by Mr. Frothingham on the "Origin of Rome"; and by Monsignor Bulich on the "Excavations of Two Christian Basilicas at Salona." The Congress continued until October 16.



At the request of Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments are taking steps to preserve from ruin the ancient castellated gateway tower, standing in the grounds of Esher Place, which is known as "Cardinal Wolsey's Tower." The tower is part of a mansion built by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester (1447-1486), which became the residence of Wolsey.



A strikingly interesting communication appeared in the *Morning Post*, September 18, on the recent excavations on the Palatine. The Rome correspondent of that journal writes: "Commendatore Boni, the Director of the Palatine, has been so kind as to show me all the very important excavations which he has made during the last six weeks on that historic hill. Thanks to the deep borings which he has carried out, it is now possible, as he says, to expose to view the history of the Palatine from the earliest to the latest times of classical antiquity—from the primi-

tive settlements of the Prisco-Latins down to the splendours and extravagances of the Imperial age, from Evander to Heliogabalus. Here, as elsewhere in Rome, each successive age superimposed its civilization upon that of its predecessor. The later Republicans built their houses upon the dwellings, and often with the materials, of the earlier Republican houses; the Imperial Palace rose upon the mansions of eminent Republicans of the latest age. In one place it is now easy to see how three successive Imperial Palaces were erected above a Republican house each cutting the other, and we have a striking instance among the recent discoveries of a Greek bas-relief defaced on purpose, and the other side of it used for an Egyptian design, two sphinxes and a serpent, at a time when Egypt was all the fashion on the Tiber. Thus, the Palatine is a palimpsest, upon which every century has written its message to mankind. These messages, layer upon layer, Commendatore Boni proposes to read to the forthcoming Archæological Congress, thus establishing the chronological order of the several Imperial Palaces on the Palatine.

"Among the most striking finds of the last few days is a series of beautiful frescoes of the *Iliad*, which Commendatore Boni assigns to the period of Virgil's youth. We may thus imagine the future author of the second book of the *Aeneid* studying from these pictorial representations 'the tale of Troy divine' on the famous hill to which he dedicated so much of his eighth canto. Other frescoes, with a rare shade of blue, have been found in a Republican house of the time of Cæsar. . . . Some 10 feet below the *vivarium*, which was excavated earlier in the summer, a fine mosaic pavement of the old Republican period has come to light, or, rather, can be seen with the aid of a lamp. Commendatore Boni has also proved the existence of lifts, the *pegmata* of Juvenal and Martial (who applied the term to machinery on the stage), on the Palatine, as well as in the Forum, of which the great personages of the Imperial times availed themselves. Thus, the American elevator turns out to be a very ancient contrivance. *Alles ist schon dagewesen.*

"One of the most important finds is the base of the Imperial throne in what Commendatore Boni calls Domitian's 'Corona-

tion-room.' The throne was approached by three steps of Egyptian granite, of which fragments are lying about on the spot. From the throne to the altar is a natural transition; from the throne of Domitian we pass to the vast altar of Heliogabalus, that strange hierophant in the long list of Roman Emperors. Finally, in the grounds of the former Villa Mills, Commendatore Boni is now going down to the original foundations."



The first example in Great Britain of prehistoric cave-painting—it was announced in the *Times* of October 14—has recently been discovered on the walls of Bacon's Hole, near the Mumbles, by Professor Breuil and Professor Sollas. It is not like the discoveries which have been previously made of drawings of animals belonging to the Aurignacian Age, in the caves of the Dordogne, in Spain, and elsewhere on the Continent; for this Welsh prehistoric painting consists simply of ten horizontal bands of vivid red, arranged in a vertical series of about 1 yard in height. A deposit of stalagmite has formed over and sealed them, so that none of the paint can be removed by rubbing. An illustration appeared in the *Daily Sketch*, October 16. These bands of colour are the first indication of palæolithic men in Britain who were painters as well as hunters.



We learn from the deeply interesting story told in the *Times* that Professor Breuil and Professor Sollas lately planned an expedition to visit the cave at Paviland, in Gower, South Wales, where Dean Buckland, so far back as 1823, found certain implements, now in the University Museum, Oxford, which have since been identified as of Aurignacian date. The professors found more implements of undoubted Aurignacian type in the cave, and then came the natural question, "Are there any Aurignacian paintings on the walls?" "A close search," continues the account, "failed to reveal any. A number of other caves along the coast of Gower were then visited, with equal want of success. Only one cave remained to investigate—the well-known and easily accessible Bacon's Hole, a few miles west of the Mumbles. On entering this, one of the

investigators cried, 'Les voilà!' and the other, 'There they are!' On the right-hand wall, at about the level of the eyes, may be seen, not a picture—that would be too proud a beginning—but a number (ten) of horizontal bands, vivid red, arranged in a vertical series about 1 yard in height. . . . Similar bands have been described from the walls of Font de Gaume, in Dordogne. Thus the upper Palæolithic paintings have been found; and now that they are known to occur in our islands, further discoveries may be expected. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to preserve the paintings in Bacon's Hole, the most ancient so far known in Britain. At present they are at the mercy of the casual visitor, and no record has yet been taken of them by photography." And so another chapter is added to the romance of archæology.



The Prehistoric Congress at Geneva.

BY REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.



HAD it not been for the prolonged and lamented illness of Mr. Coffey, the fourteenth International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology would have met in Dublin two years ago, and, besides appreciating the treasures of the National Museum, would have given an impulse to prehistoric research in a country that has still much to contribute to the science of early man. The change of plan involved some delay which no doubt explains to some extent the plethora of papers presented to the Geneva Congress, held under the presidency of Professor E. Pittard during the week September 9 to 14.

The membership is largely French, and the majority therefore felt at home in Geneva, but many other countries were represented; and though papers in English, German, and Italian were admitted for the first time, discussion (if any) was only permitted in French. As no less than 120 communications were announced for the business meetings of about twenty-two hours, it soon became

evident that curtailment was necessary, and on the last day papers were allowed six minutes each, discussion being practically suppressed. As criticism is one of the chief functions of such a Congress, this state of things argued want of foresight and discrimination, and it is understood that on future occasions the papers offered will be limited in number and subjected to some form of control. The publication of summaries beforehand, as is frequently done elsewhere, would also stimulate discussion.

In spite of these and other minor drawbacks, such as the continual slamming of doors, indistinct delivery, and conversations intended to be private, the business meetings were of extreme interest, and the exhibitions alone were held by some to be worth the journey. Of these, the most striking were the palæolithic frescoes and engravings from the Spanish caves, reproduced with extraordinary skill and patience by the Abbé Breuil, often under conditions that might have deterred the most intrepid. Among others, a cave in the Ronda mountains, first explored by Colonel Willoughby Verner, has yielded some of its secrets; and, though the suggested plesiosaurus* has now been resolved into its elements, due credit was given our countryman for opening up an entirely new field for research in the south of Spain.

An unexpected discovery in the same wonderful country was described by the Marquis de Cerralbo, and will need considerably more attention. With many jaws, tusks, and teeth of the *Elephas meridionalis*—an elephant usually associated with the Cromer Forest-bed fauna—were found large unrolled stone implements of rough workmanship, in some respects resembling Le Moustier forms, but probably of much earlier date, before the river-gravel series. Eoliths in the ordinary sense they were not, and the find suggests gaps in our knowledge of the local faunas of Western Europe.

Considerable surprise was also evoked by the exhibition of casts of the bas-reliefs found by Dr. Lalanne at Laussel in the Dordogne, a site ascribed on sufficient evidence to the Aurignac stage of the Cave period. The Hottentot affinities of the female figures are most pronounced, but the male torso is

* *Saturday Review*, September and October, 1911.

remarkably graceful, and the attitude suggests the use of the bow. It may be mentioned incidentally that tanged flint points like arrow-heads were in use before the culture of Solutré made its appearance.

M. Exteens discoursed on the recently extinct Tasmanians, with special reference to their stone implements, of which he showed an interesting series. It has been held by some investigators that this industry is of eolithic character—that is to say, the stage of culture reached by the aborigines was only equal to that attained in Europe before the deposit of the river-gravels as we know them to-day; but the best specimens certainly show resemblances to the products of Le Moustier or even Aurignac times. An oblong bone from a site of La Madeleine date in the Ukraine, South-West Russia, exhibited by M. Volkov, is engraved with the Greek fret, a phenomenon to be compared only with the contemporary spirals discovered by the late M. Piette in the Pyrenees. Two papers on the painted pebbles of Mas d'Azil date established the authenticity of the original find, on which doubts have recently been cast, and increase the interest of similar finds in Caithness.

M. Déchelette's paper on the introduction of iron into Egypt included all the recent finds, which show that the metal was known there much earlier than in Europe. Rocks engraved in the form of human feet were treated by Dr. Baudouin, who might have referred to an example from Coquetdale, Northumberland, now in the British Museum. This device, like so many others, has been connected with sun-worship, and attributed to the neolithic period, but may possibly survive in the well-known Buddhist symbol. The Early Iron Age was handsomely illustrated by the Marquis de Cerralbo, who has been excavating cemeteries in Spain on a grand scale. His finds in bronze and iron date mainly from the transition from Hallstatt to La Tène (fifth century, B.C.); and will probably be seen before long in England.

Of the dozen representatives from the British Isles, five contributed papers, most of which will no doubt be published more fully at home than in the official report of the Congress: Professor R. A. S. Macalister, "Recent Excavations in Ireland," and "A

Neolithic Cave at Ghezeh, Palestine"; Mr. D. MacRitchie, "Kayaks in the North-East of Europe," and "Cyclopean Buildings in Scotland," also with Mr. Hurwitz, "Pygmies among the Ancient Egyptians and the Hebrews"; Mr. R. R. Marett, "Prehistoric Man in Jersey";* Mr. R. A. Smith, "An Aurignac Phase in England";* and Mr. H. S. Wellcome, "Prehistoric Discoveries in the Southern Sudan."

Communications dealing more generally with the remote past were made by Professor Boule, who discussed Neanderthal man with refreshing vigour and lucidity; by the Abbé Breuil, who brought the palæolithic classification up to date; and by Professor Commont, on the chronology and stratigraphy of Stone Age deposits in the North of France. The last paper is of special interest for England, as the conditions seem to have been practically identical in the Somme and Thames valleys during the immense period known as the Drift.

Evening lectures were delivered by M. Cartailhac on "Cave-Man and his Art," as recently revealed to such a bewildering extent; and by Professor Montelius on the "Interchange between Italy and Central Europe in the Bronze Age," a subject fully presented in a French treatise, of which he will publish the fourth and last volume in the next few months. A momentous announcement was made by Professor Boule with regard to the Institute of Human Palæontology, of which he is the first director. This important step towards placing prehistory on a scientific basis is due to the munificence and enthusiasm of the Prince of Monaco, whose devotion to science was duly recognized by the Congress. Though it is to be appropriately housed in Paris, the institute's work and interests will not be confined to France, and relevant communications are invited from all quarters. The question for those concerned in this country is whether to seek help from abroad, or to redouble our own efforts to discover and deal with the vast amount of material that undoubtedly exists on this side of the Channel.

In view of the growing interest in prehistory, as exemplified in many Continental periodicals now devoted to the subject, it is

* See *Archæologia*, vol. lxiii.

fitting to observe that a start has been made by the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia in publishing local discoveries and discussing problems of larger scope. But one would imagine there was sufficient material in the three kingdoms (not to mention the Channel Islands), and enough people interested in prehistoric matters, to justify more frequent publication, and a closer union among those who, in one way or another, can help to reveal the origin and development of our common humanity.



Notes on Some Pieces in the Solon Collection of Pottery.

BY BERTRAND RHEAD.

WITHOUT doubt, no one has contributed more to the study of pottery, ancient and modern, than Louis Marc Solon. His delicately conceived and beautifully fashioned *motif*, known to the world as *pâte-sur-pâte*, is one



FIG. 1.

of the few additions to ceramics of the past quarter of a century. During his time he has gathered together the most comprehensive collection of pre-Wedgwood pottery extant,

and an attempt to describe a few of the pieces which appear in the sumptuous catalogue now on sale will not be out of place in the pages of the *Antiquary*. The whole of

We have selected a few examples of antiquarian interest.

Prominent amongst the lot is undoubtedly the Thomas Toft slip painted dish (Fig. 1).



FIG. 2.

the pieces illustrated, engraved, and described in the *Art of the Old English Potter*, were to have changed hands in October, but the sale has now been postponed until November 27.

This quaint piece is decorated with a gentleman supposed to be in the costume of Charles II.'s reign, in the act of drinking a toast. He has the plumed hat of a Cavalier,

but no sword. The outline is traced with a rich orange colour, three flowers, a distant reminiscence of fleur-de-lys, and a sort of uncouth garland. The body of the dish is of coarse marl, washed on the inside with a coat of fine yellow clay. It is highly fired, very heavy and resistant. The whole is very effective, and if we consider the decora-

The ancient-looking urn or pot dated 1571 is a puzzle jug (Fig. 2), and the date is one of the earliest recorded on any English piece, though it by no means follows that others were not made before. The figures are not laid on in slip, but raised in clay, and the jug is covered with the same dull green glaze that was used by the Romans,

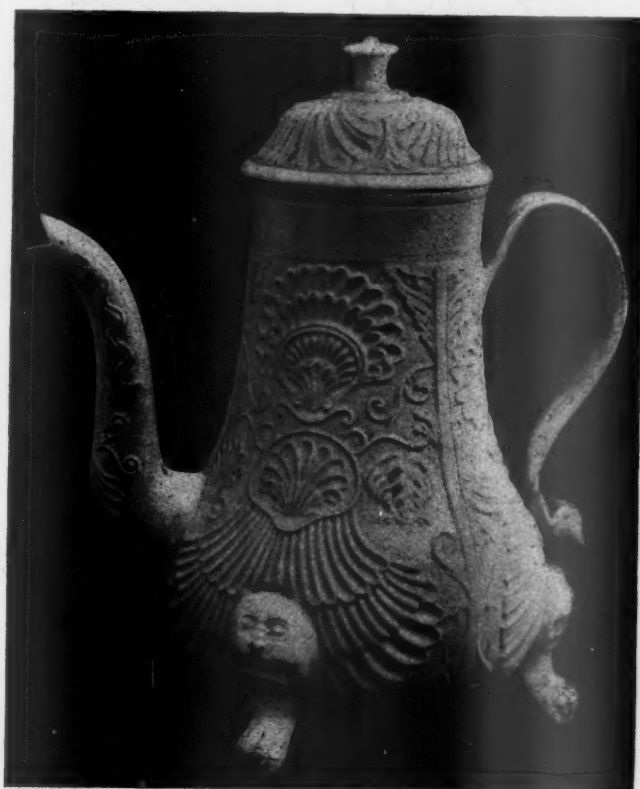


FIG. 3.

tion only as a means of bringing out the contrast of colours, we may pass over the oddity of its execution. We have heard critics dismiss such pieces in a few words, to the effect that they are no better than the barbarous works of New Zealanders; but why this should not be taken as a compliment, instead of condemnation, we fail to perceive.

and is found on the earliest mediæval pieces. Underneath this is a pot cradle. In England, on the occasion of the birth of a first child, a cradle made of clay or more precious material was presented to the parents. The custom has not died out altogether, for on a similar occurrence such a testimonial is presented by subscription to a man holding a public office. This slip

decorated cradle is similar in character to the Toft dish, and is inscribed with the name, "Ralph Simpson." The combed ware puzzle jug on the same plate is a curious and valuable piece. An excavation seldom took place at

delicacy of detail and a deepness of tone which recalls a finely streaked marble.

The salt glaze process is attributed to John Philip Elers. At all events, it was only a few years after he had settled down in

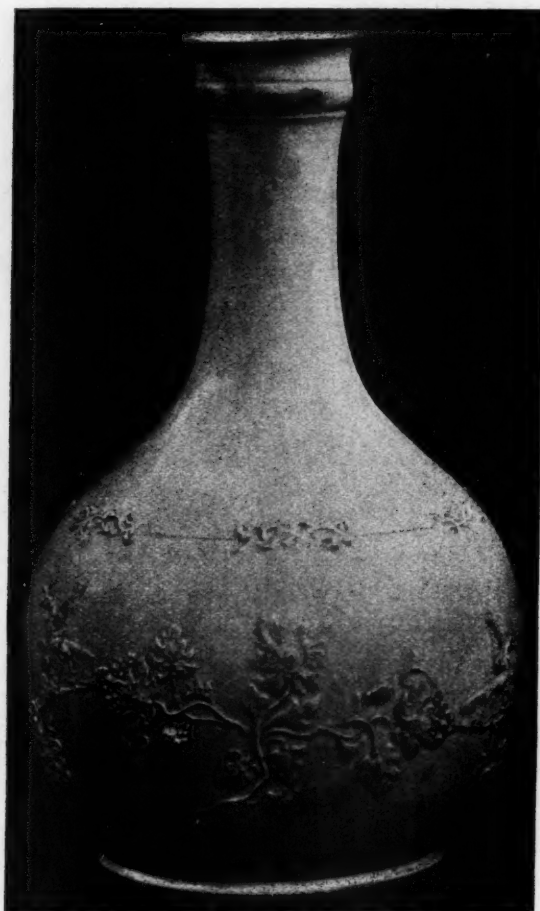


FIG. 4.

Hanley or Burslem without bringing to the surface heaps of fragments of this ware, but complete pieces are getting very scarce. This combed process is quite peculiar to England. The transparency of the brown veining imparts to the coarsest piece a

Bradwell, and astonished the inhabitants with his unwonted way of firing, that salt glaze ovens were erected all over the town of Burslem.

More than ever the familiar pecten shell has been brought into requisition in the fine



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

coffee-pot shown here (Fig. 3). A number of the shells of various forms and dimension were disposed somewhat in the same way as the conventional honeysuckle is arranged in Greek ornament. The pot rests on three claws, resembling those seen on the silver pieces of that time. It is a magnificent specimen, and bound to be sought after.

The salt glaze water-bottle (Fig. 4) is very interesting from the point of shape. One



FIG. 7.

very similar is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In dealing with the foreign section of the collection, we reproduce here (Figs. 5, 6, 7) three examples of exceptional interest, notably the first piece (Fig. 5), which is a small group of St. Jerome and the Lion, with a mediæval town in the background. This is without doubt one of the gems of the collection. The curious female image shown in Fig. 6 is Italian, being the figure of a siren in sgraffito,

while the remaining piece (Fig. 7) is an oval French bottle, "la chappelle de pots."

Already the mention of the sale is creating a great amount of interest, and it is safe to say that buyers will be present from all parts of the world. We are indebted to the auctioneers, Messrs. Charles Butters and Sons, Hanley, for permission to reproduce the photographs.



The Charter of Oxhey, A.D. 790: "The Manor of Rodenhanger."

By R. T. ANDREWS.

(Continued from p. 336.)



HE Countess Goda was the sister of Edward the Confessor* whilst Edgar Adeling or Atheling, who was also called "Cilt or Clito" (possibly from his dwelling upon or near the Chiltern range in the north of Herts, and south of Cambs and Beds), was a grandson † of Edmund Ironside; he also held land in Herts, but probably not earlier than the reign of William, as the holding was very small.

Again: "In Rodenhangre, Lovet holds of Geoffrey (de Bech) One virgate, there is land for two oxen (to plough), it has always been worth 44 pence; Alwin, a sokeman of King Edward's, held this land and could sell; and he gave of custom to the sheriff one penny." ‡ We have already included the two descriptions given by Chauncy, Clutterbuck, and Cussans, upon Alward de Merdelai, and Goisfride de Bech, and therefore have no need to repeat them, but to quote other matter by Clutterbuck in speaking of Willian and the one and a half virgates, and half the fee of Peter de Valongies; that "Gilbert de Tany demised it to the church of St. Albans for 12 pence per year; and had of the monks two marks of silver; and his heir 4 shillings; in the

presence of William, priest of Nortune, etc., etc.,"* and his son Walter confirmed it. Geoffrey Punchardon released to Roger, Abbot of St. Albans, all right in this land in time of Edward I. Chauncy tells us: "This manor in the time of Richard 2nd was in the possession of Henry Frowick who resided here." † To this Clutterbuck does not agree, "not being supported by authority." He says "it lies in the ½ Hundred of Hiz and did so in the time of King Edward the Confessor." But D. B. gives Wilie "in Bradewater Hundred."

Salmon, in speaking of Sandon, remarks: "From the history of the church of St. Paul's, it appears that King Athelstane between the years 926 and 941, when he required, gave to this church (St. Paul's) ten Mansions in Sandon with Rode, etc., etc." ‡ These were evidently houses, although probably small, which were on ground, cleared, let, or given at this later time, but it also shows that the cognomen of Rodenhanger had not been lost in 150 years. Again, though much later still, as given by Cussans: "In the year 1250 the Prior and Canons of Cruce Roes (Royston) held a messuage and 51½ acres of land in West Reed als Merdleybury; and in 1315, Alan de Rode died seised of this manor in Therfield, as given by a charter 35th Hy. 3rd m. 7; and Inquis: Post Mortem. 8 Edward 2nd No. 9, and which place is also to be found on some pew doors in the church at Therfield." § Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* also gives "Grant by Offa—to the church of St. Albans, various lands, 4 May, A.D. 792. || Grant by Ecgfrid to Willegoda, Abbot of St. Albans, of land at Thyrefeld or Thirfield, C^o Hertford, A.D. 796." ¶ Among the ancient Anglo-Saxon names in the same work are "Ciltena (Chiltern) seztana quatuor hid" (Latin), "Ciltern saetna feoper pusend hyda" (Anglo-Saxon).

"Ciltern setna 4000 hid," a very large area. These are the Chiltern range of chalk hills; although it is often a difficult matter to prove the extracts taken by our historians, or even to find the original sources of them.

Royston had the chattels of thieves and

* De Birch's *Domesday Book*, pp. 158, 289.

† *Ibid.*, p. 94.

‡ *Victoria History*, i. 333, and *Domesday Book*.

* Clutterbuck, vol. ii., p. 530.

† Vol. ii., p. 158.

§ Vol. i., p. 367.

¶ Pp. 415, 416.

‡ P. 351.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 389.

felons, also a gallows, tumbrel and pillory, but this was much later on.

Graveley—Norden holds "that this vill was called Graveley from some Reeve of the county who might possess the same in the time of the Saxons, for the name in their language signifies the reeve's land—Greve = a reeve. Later on it was called "Escelva."

In this district are "23 Greens, 16 Ends, 10 lanes, 5 commons, 12 Halls, 7 Tons, 4 Denes, 13 Fields, 8 Buries, 11 Leys, 5 Hills, 5 Trees, as Bald'ock, Oaks Cross, Lann'ock, Gann'ock, Edwins tree, 19 allusions to water, 43 other names, mostly historical, 2 Worths, and some Moors."

A direct allusion to Rodenhanger is found in the fact that in Sandon parish there is the name of Roe Green; of which Chauncy says, * "though this is no manor, yet finding it twice mentioned in D. B. I shall show what's recorded there under the title of Terra Goisfried,"† and proceeds to tell of Lovet the owner, and of the land of the King's Thanes:‡ both of which we have before quoted, and by which we are brought right into the centre of Sandon Parish.

Clutterbuck gives no information respecting this place either in Sandon or Kelshall beyond saying that "these two parishes were parcels of the revenue of the Saxon Kings."§ He also mentions, under Watton, that "Robert De Rodey was instituted to the Rectory of Watton-at-Stone, July 2nd, 1336, upon the resignation of Robert de Sheton, Pbr; his patron being Sir Philip le Peletoyt, Knt."

In allusion to the meaning of the name "Rodenhanger" spoken of in the commencement of this paper—viz., a gibbet or gallows—there is, in Kelshall parish, a tumulus called Gallows Hill, which reaches up to the 369 feet level of Ordnance datum. We are told that Kelshall had the privilege of Gallows, Tumbrel, and Chattels of felons. On its borders next to Sandon occurs Deadman's Hill, and many of the names thereabouts are historical, as shown by even that of the public house the "Slip Inn," probably from "Sclawen"—i.e., slain and ended; or "Slepan" to slip, to glide away—i.e., life on the gallows; or "Slingan," to sling—i.e., the

gate near the gallows; or "Slid" = "Slith," hapless, dire, unfortunate. "Ham," a shoulder blade; "Hangian," to hang, to hang down; whereas Bury Barnes is probably from "Burh," a hill, which is there in Sandon, 300 to 400 feet in height, and all this points to the Gallows Hill in Kelshall as being the gallows intended by the name "Rodenhanger." Kingswood Bury is found in Weston parish, but is, by Drury and Andrews's map of 1766-1777, shown in Rushden, it is still perpetuated in the Bury Farm, north-east of the church; and "Lolleywood Lane," probably "Hollywood lane" close by: thus confirming the fact of its having been the King's land. It is recorded by Chauncy "that there was wood enough to feed 400 hogs, with only 3 shillings rent, and that Earl Harold held this manor, but the Ware (i.e., as I suppose the greater part) of it lies in Bedfordshire." In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Domesday Book says there is a manor now and was always—i.e., of Weston, and it paid the King's tax, and was called Terra Regis. Next to Roe Green is a place called Killhogs, where perhaps these animals were formerly disposed of. Again, Rokey Lane in Barkway, with Rokey Wood in Reed parish, and even the cognomen Reed itself, with Rooksnest about a quarter of a mile north-east of Stevenage Church are taken to be all more or less corruptions of Rode.

Cussans,* speaking of Odsey, treats of the Icknield Way and the Shire Baulk, with its adjacent dyke, and says, "that it stops short at Rogue's Lane, or probably Rode Lane, the western limit of Odsey, where the Great Northern Railway passes through the hamlet"; and "much chance booty could be met with on the old Icknield Way; on the north was the fertile valley of Ringdale, and on the south were the well-wooded and watered plains of Hertfordshire."† An old road also went through Rodenhanger: "It entered the county at Barley, passed the Newsells Farm towards Therfield, then trended southward by Sandonbury, then west by Metley Hill Bottom to Baldock, and thence by Willian, Roxley, Coryes Mill, to Little Wymondley, where it joined the high road between Stevenage and Hitchin. This track along several places of its course is called by the villagers

* Chauncy, vol. i., p. 164.

† Domesday Book, fol. 140, n. 34; fol. 142, n. 42.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 40, 65, 66.

§ Vol. ii., p. 485.

* Cussans, part v., p. 6.

† *Ibid.*, p. 7.

'The Thieves Way.'" It can be traced to this day as follows:

This Way enters the County of Herts at Shaftenoe End, from out of Great Chishall in Essex, and proceeds by Bogmoor Road to the south-east of Newsells Park, and on to Barkway; then due west by Rokey Wood, and Rokey Lane, Billingsgate, Fiddlers Green, Queenbury to Reed End; then south by Dane End, Rooksnest Farm and Lane to Chapel Green, Collins Green, Notley Lane (Sandonbury), Dark Lane, The Folly, Roe Green, Roe Green Farm, Manor Farm (Wallington), Kits Lane (Metley Hill Bottom) to north of Spital (Hospital) Wood and Quickswood, over Bird Hill and Clot-hall Common to Crabtree Lane (Baldock), and so down south-west through Willian, Roxley House, Coreys Mill—on the road from Stevenage to Little Wymondley. . . . Thus it takes up all the points we have before mentioned as in the Manor of Rodenhanger, and so we can trace an old road all the way by present-day lanes and footpaths; it also supplies us with "Queenbury," from Anglo-Saxon "quen," a wife, or queen—the home of the King's wife; Notley Lane, probably from Anglo-Saxon "notu," use, usage, utility—in allusion to its usefulness for traffic; Newsells, also from "nysu," "nyt," utility, use, need, convenience; Rokey as Roden—the way to the gallows at Gallows Hill in Kelshall parish; Billingsgate—the sword path; Quicks Wood, from "cwic"—i.e., living, a wild ash, an evergreen tree, the place of living creatures; Roxley, probably from Rodey as before, or rood or cross. And the junction of the Icknield and Ermine Street ways in Royston points also to where a stone or cross stood in later times—Roise's cross, or Roise's stone, thus giving Royston. Baldock was not in existence as a town until the early part of the twelfth century. The old road into it from the south was then diverted from about a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Icknield Way and the west side of the property known as the "Elms," in Baldock, so that it might pass through the centre of the town and be continued down its main street. Thus, even only so far, we have certainly proved the location of the Rodenhanger Manor without inquiry into any special field names.

Newcombe gives two other distinct manors in Edward the Confessor's time—viz., Codicote and Oxewiche, in Broadwater Hundred; but Domesday Book says "now one"—8 hides. This Oxewiche is very likely Merdley, near Welwyn, and does not mean Oxhey, but the house of oxen—or an habitation for oxen.

The latter part of our proposed boundary of Rodenhanger Manor may seem somewhat fanciful; nevertheless, the terms of the charter leave it so open for our consideration that, as many parts of this smooth ground are in the winter season overflowing with water, there appears no other route possible to be followed, especially as we remember that our earliest ancestors were exceedingly fond of well-marked natural boundaries for their estates and manors. Suppose we try for a direct line from the Old Bourne to Aston parish and on for the low ground which runs from east to west across the south end of the parish of Shephall, and commence at the south-west angle of the brook coming down from the Old Bourne against Combes Wood (whereof the name "Combe" means a hollow), here also are the fields Nos. 96 and 97 of the tithe commutation map of 1837, called Becks Field and Becks Wood (this word also means a hollow, or ditch, or low ground, although it lies at 120 feet higher than the Bourne about half a mile away) on the border of Little Munden parish, detached. Then passing south-west are Alley Grove, Foxdell Field, Awberry, or Arbury Field and Wood, the Thrift—at a still higher level, and Blackditch Wood—probably so called from the fact of a ditch coming down from the north out of Lumsdell Common and Leatherfield Common, Bennington, and then passing south by the side of Blue Hill Road down to near the Waggon and Horses public house at Watton, and there joins the River Beane, and so then north-west up the Broadwater Road.

In taking this line there are no important natural boundaries, and it crosses a wide space of much higher ground before it attains to the lower or smooth ground mentioned in the charter. This route is not at all a natural one, and so I therefore must adhere to the one already described in the earlier part of this paper, for I cannot see any other way of getting from Cottered but by this great ditch

and the river; there are no old lanes or any other indications that the boundary of the Manor left the Old Bourne at its south-west angle and went more by the boundary of Bennington and through Aston and Shephall. We now understand that the ancient manor of 792 neither occupied the whole of the Hundred of Broadwater nor was it confined wholly to it.

Suppose we try another alternative route as follows: At Broadwater take the road to Aston, and in the low meadows pass on to Bragbury End, Oaks Cross, Frogmore, and join the River Beane in the Rookery; turn then north up the stream to the north-east point of Aston parish, then right across Walkern to Brookfield Common in Clothall, through Westfield Common, and finish at Kingswoodbury on very high ground on the 400 feet line.

The objections to this route are that it does not go so far north as the Icknield Way and therefore does not adjoin Norton. That it nowhere comes near to the Edwinstree boundary or near Widdiall. That the River Beane (*i.e.*, water) is not mentioned at all in Rodenhanger in the charter of 1007, or as it is in the description of Norton. That it completely leaves out Roe Green in Sandon, Gallows Hill in Kelshall, and many other of the indications we have before described.

(To be concluded.)



Scotter and Scotton in Lindsey: A Study in Place Names.

By T. B. F. EMINSON, District Medical Officer.

PLACE and locality names prefixed by Scot, though occurring in many of our Midland and Northern Counties, are not numerous; and Lincolnshire appears to possess more than any other Midland, and perhaps than any Northern, County. There are at least eight such names in the county, including Scotter, Scotton, Scothorne, Scotland (Coteland in D. B.), Scottlethorpe, Scotterthorpe, Scot

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Willoughby, and Scotwater, besides numerous Scotland Farms. The first four of these are Anglian names, the rest being of Danish and later origin. This article is confined to an inquiry into the meaning and origin of the names Scotter and Scotton, two neighbouring parishes in West Lindsey, about nine miles north of Gainsborough, and extending from the east bank of the Trent to the foot of the Cliff Hills.

It will be convenient to consider Scotton first. In Domesday Book it is called Scotune and Scotone; in Testa de Nevill it is Scottun; and, in 1294, Skotton. These variations throw no clear light on the origin of the prefix; so we must continue our search. The following is a list of some of the cote names occurring in the County of Lincoln.

PLACE NAMES.

Amcotts.	Scotenev.
Coates	Scothorne.
Cote Houses.	Scotland.
Cotes Grange.	Scotter.
Great Coates.	Scotton.
Guthramcote.	South Somercotes.
Keal Cotes.	Walcot (Lindsey).
Little Coates.	Walcot (Kesteven).
North Coates.	Walcott.
North Somercotes.	Woodcote.

SURNAMES.

Allcot.	Middlecot.
Amcoates.	Prescott.
Caldecott.	Pycott.
Coates.	Sapcott.
Cottam.	Scotney.
Cotterell.	Scotrick.
Draycott.	Somercotts.
Eacott.	Southcote.
Heathcote.	Westcott.
Kingcot.	Whichcot.

This list shows that the word cote or cott was in common use amongst the Angles of Lincolnshire; and to them and their descendants denoted a habitation, temporary or permanent, for the use of man or animals; and through such words as goosecote, "swynnecote" and others more grotesque, its use has continued through the centuries, to our present dovecote and cott. The majority of the cote names of Lincolnshire originated in hamlets, that is, they were the cotes or cottages of outlying cottars; but the early Angles appear also to have used the word in village names. The list apparently includes north, east, and west cotes, but the

south cotes are, with one exception, hidden from the seeker who does not look beneath the polishing hand of Time. The following record forms the key which opens these south cotes to our view, showing how the word south has contracted first to se, and then to the single letter s; thus revealing the fact that the list contains no less than four place names in which the words *south cote* have been contracted to the prefix Scot. We shall find this clue fits the facts perfectly, as regards the position both of Scotter and Scotton.

Liber Regis, by John Bacon, 1786.
26 Henr. viij—1535.

King's Books.	Secotton alias Scotton. R. St. Genewys. Proxies & synodals 10s.	Yearly Tenths.
£23 0 0	East Ferry, St. Mary. Chapel to Scotton.	£2 6 0

Scotton stands on a knoll about a quarter of a mile south-west of the River Eye, and on the south bank of a small stream which flows immediately below the village to the river. It was, therefore, literally the *South Cote Tun*, a name which first contracted to Secotton, and then to Scotton.

There is one noteworthy instance, and it is believed only one, of a variation in the suffix of Scotton. In the Harleian MS. fol. 4, p. 251, the marriage is recorded, early in the sixteenth century, of "William Dalison de Scoteney." Both Secotton and Scoteney are descriptive names, the one meaning the south cote tun or enclosure, the other the *South Cote Island*. William Dalison was a member of an ancient family originally seated at Wildsworth, and still remembered in Scotton through "Dalison's Corner" on Scotton Common; and we may suppose that he and his bride, Anna Wasteney, preferred to describe their home as the south cote *isle*, rather than the plebeian "*toon*"; just as to-day a newly-married couple might adopt "River View" in place of No. 5, High Street. Scotton stands about 80 feet above sea-level; while on the north, 30 or more feet below the tun, the beck anciently expanded into a lynn or pool, before discharging into the River Eye; where a second small stream also ran into it. These streams surrounded the tun on the north, east, and south sides; and its island character

was fairly well completed by a hollow extending along its south-west side.

Scotter, situated three miles east of the Trent and one mile north of Scotton, is a place name of unique interest, for no other instance exists in the British Isles; though the word occurs as a dialect verb, with an entirely different meaning, in Herefordshire, where it refers to the celebration of harvest home by burning wisps of pea straw. Several writers have tried to solve the riddle of this name, but nearly all have hitherto assumed a Scandinavian origin, a view assented to so recently as the article on the Holmes of Scotter Manor in the *Antiquary* of March, 1911. Mr. C. G. Smith, in his translation of the Lincolnshire part of Domesday Book, gives on p. xl a conjectural list of name derivatives, and amongst them occurs "Scotter (Cote-dör or Cote-tre) a permanent way." This is the nearest conjecture met with, but the derivation of the suffix from dör is without foundation. In Domesday Book Scotter occurs as Scotere; and careful search has disclosed no fuller rendering of the prefix, so that we are compelled to fall back on the neighbouring name Scotton otherwise Secotton. It is practically certain that the fully contracted form of prefix was in use several centuries before Domesday times, and we shall, later on, find reason to suspect that the Angles, at a very early period, contracted the three words of the full name to two syllables, which they pronounced Scotreek.

The maps show the position of Scotter with regard to the River Eye, which has here cut through the lias ridge traversing the wide valley of the Trent. For many centuries the village has extended along the low ground somewhat parallel with the westward course of the river; but the original cote or settlement stood on the high ground forming the south end of the present village, and still the site of the village green, manor house, church and school. In a word here stood the south cote with the river running past it in a north-westerly direction; and there is no difficulty in understanding the prefix, for like that of Scotton it refers to the position of the village on the south side of its stream. This prefix also occurs in several Lincolnshire surnames, such as Scotney and Scotrick; the latter being of peculiar interest, for we shall find it denotes

South Cote Reak, and is the only instance yet discovered where the name retains its full suffix.

In attempting to discover the meaning of the suffix of Scotter it is natural to turn first to well-known names such as Exeter and Dunster; but as a matter of fact these names afford no assistance. The suffix of Exeter is derived from *castra*, and that of Dunster from *tor* or *torre*, a pointed hill; neither derivation being applicable to Scotter. Unfortunately also we have no illuminating record like that from the King's Books to lighten our task, but are driven to unearth the truth by the slower and more difficult, yet also more interesting, process of local research. In that part of Lindsey in which Scotter lies, north of Gainsborough and west of Ermine Street, there are three villages whose Domesday names have the suffix *re*; and our task will be to find what characters they possessed in common in Domesday times. This district lies in the valley of the Trent, Axholme being west of the river, while on the east is a low-lying stretch of country bounded by the cliff hills, along which runs Ermine Street, the great Roman road known in Lindsey as the "Old Street." The following table gives the result of this inquiry:

WEST LINDSEY PLACE NAMES WITH THE SUFFIX "RE."

Present names	Butterwick	Wroot	Scotter
Domesday names	Butreuic	Watreton	Scotere
Analysis ...	But-re-uic	Wat-re-tone	S-cote-re
Meaning ...	Boat Reach Village	Water Reach Town	South Cote Reach
Ancient variations	Buterwic Boterwyc Bot'wyke	Wrote	Scotre Scoter Scottr'
On what river	Trent	Old Torne	Eye
Derived surnames	Butterwick Buttrick	Wroot Wrott	Scotter Scotrick

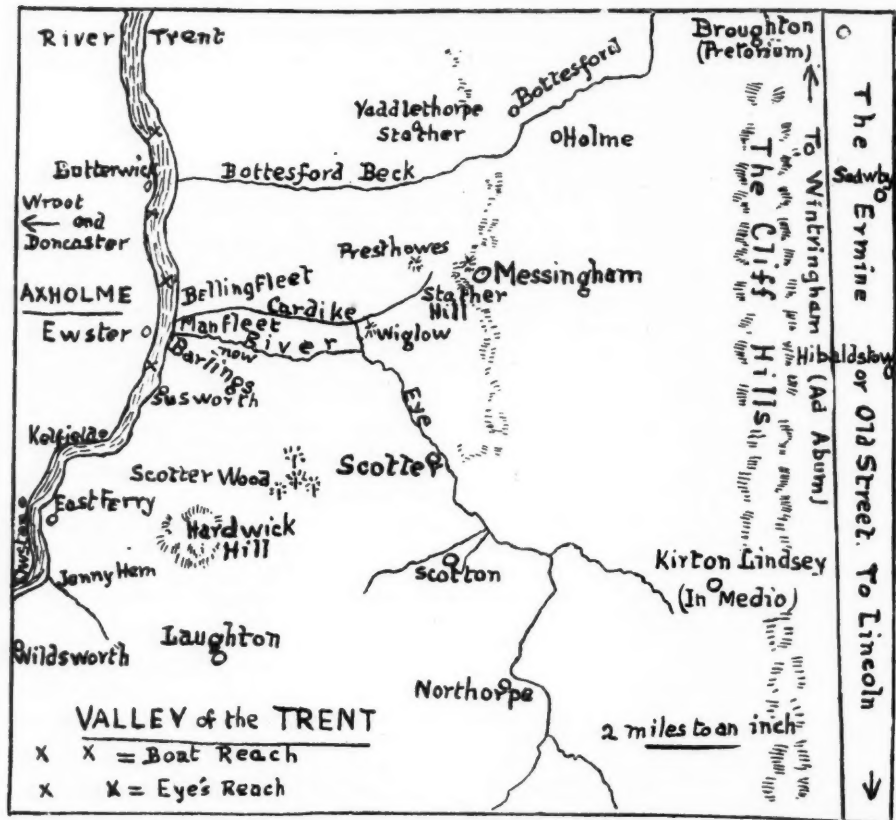
Butterwick may be examined first, for it is the key of our inquiry into the meaning of this suffix. It is situated on the west bank

of the Trent in Axholme; and in Domesday Book is called Butreuic, a name which may be compared with Scotere and Watretone in the table. In the Middle Ages Butterwick was spelt Buterwic, Boterwyc, and Botwyc or Bot'wic. In Butrewic and Buterwic the prefix appears to be the Norman rendering of the Middle English *bote*, a boat; for in an Axholme charter of Nigel de Mowbray, Ralph, his clerk, also spells his master's name Mubrai. In Roman and Anglian times Butterwick was doubtless of far greater importance than it is to-day, for the river passage was not simply a ferry from bank to bank, but was in truth a water highway, the tidal river and its tributaries forming a link which connected Axholme, Doncaster, and the neighbouring parts of Yorkshire, with the North Lindsey portion of Ermine Street. This explains why Domesday Book and later records to the end of the twelfth century make no mention of East Butterwick.

Much of the valley of the Trent at this point is still below the tidal level; and in Roman times was intersected by numerous tributary streams, some of which have disappeared, but of which records exist. These streams were filled with water twice daily by the powerful tides coming up the Trent, and several of them were navigable for some distance across the valley; forming the safest, quickest, and perhaps the only certain means by which Roman and British travellers, coming from Doncaster, could reach this part of Ermine Street. There appear to have been three well-marked river routes from Butterwick to the great road. By the northern route the traveller could boat across the river and up Bottesford Beck, landing at the point still known as "Yaddlethorpe Stather"; or, it is probable that in Roman times he could penetrate still nearer the foot of the Cliff Hills, just beyond which lay Pretorium, now known as Broughton. By the middle route he could row up the Trent and Cardike to the foot of the "Stather Hill," on which Messingham stands, reaching Ermine Street near Scawby; while by the third route he could pass up the Trent and Eye rivers, at least as far as Scotter, within four miles of Kirton Lindsey, believed to be the *In Medio* of the Romans.

We see, therefore, that the meaning now suggested for the Anglian name Butterwick, the *village of the boat reach*, is appropriate; and the very names preserved to this day along the forgotten middle route—Stather Hill, Presthowes, Little Carr Dike, Wiglow, Cardike, The Lefthowes, Butterwick Mere, and “Belyngefleat” Bar—are suggestive of

Little Carr, probably along Little Carr Dike, into Cardike the smaller arm of the Eye. Here, in the angle of these streams, stood a sand hillock known as Wiglow, which for centuries, till the enclosure of 1800, was a notable landmark along these watercourses. From Wiglow he would boat down Cardike, passing the Eye delta on the left, with its



its history, and recall the time when these insignificant tributaries formed the travellers' highway across the eastern side of the Valley of the Trent. In Danish times a traveller from Scawby or Brigg to Doncaster would journey on foot or horseback along the old Brigg Gate to Messingham; but below the Stather Hill and near the Presthowes he would take to boat, passing through the

alder “karres,” and its group of sand hillocks—the Lefthowes—rising out of the swamp. Near the Trent, Butterwick Mere would be crossed; then the bar known through the centuries as “Belyngefleat,” Butterwick or Yousters Bar; after which he would pass along the Trent for a mile and a half to Butterwick, whence Epworth, Wroot, and Doncaster could be reached.

The bed of Cardike and the Carr lands through which it ran, now lie under several feet of warp soil, deposited by warping operations early in the nineteenth century, so that many of these landmarks have disappeared, and are now forgotten. Their history is well worth thorough elucidation, but this must be deferred, except a few words about Wiglow. The usual spelling is Wiglow or Wyglow, though one monkish scribe from Peterborough spells it Wyglawe. The manorial rolls afford many instances of the corruption of howe names, Ranyelhowe, Miclehowe, and Trainhowe, becoming Ranelow, Michlow, and Tranlow; therefore it is probable that Wiglow was originally Wighowe. The outfall of the River Eye, originally Manfleet, has for over three centuries been known as Barlings on Trent, the Abbey near Lincoln having formed an establishment here, probably a half-way house for Yorkshire, but the history of this monkish settlement belongs to a later article. To the monks of Manfleet, as well as to the ordinary traveller, Wiglow was a familiar landmark, for it was in truth the *Way-howe* which marked the parting of the waterways to Scotter and Messingham. There are other instances of this prefix, such as Wigreve the old name for a highway surveyor.

The Axholme charters, extending from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, also bring to light an interesting point connected with these waterways. They contain many surnames belonging to the Isle itself, such as Yvo de Kelkefeld, Gilbert le Palmer, and Simon the Cook, of Boterwyc; but amongst them are six names derived from places on the opposite side of the valley. They are Walter de Holme, Henry de Messingham, Alnod de Scoter, Robert de Scottona, Alan de Lauton, and "Richard de Wivilla" or "Withvilla." The last name occurs as witness to a charter in which Nigel de Mubrai, Lord of Owston, who died a crusader in 1191, greets his men, both French and English, and grants certain lands to the monks near Melwood, with permission to keep a three-legged mastiff to drive wild beasts off their corn. Wiville or Withville is undoubtedly the original of Wildsworth, for in 1304, the latter was "Wyflesworth,"

and in 1311 "John Alazon" or Dalison, lived in a mansion at "Wylesworth," possibly the same that Richard de Withville occupied. The suffix "worth" may be a corruption of wath, this being Withville's wath or ford over the Trent. All these names belonged to villages accessible by water, four of them being on Bottesford Beck, Cardike or Eye. This is strong evidence that the ordinary method of communication across the east side of the valley was by water.

Wroot is a village situated in the south-west corner of Axholme, about eight miles west-by-south-west of Butterwick, and nine miles east of Doncaster; and, being in direct line, it probably lies on the old Roman track from Doncaster to Butterwick. In Domesday Book the name is Watretone, and in the King's Book Wrote. At first sight the Domesday name appears to be Waterton; but there is good reason to believe that it is really a contraction of *Water Reach Town*. In the first place the name occurs in the very next paragraph to that mentioning Butreuic, hence both names were written by the same scribe, a fact which points to both identical syllables being contractions of the same word. A still more weighty reason lies in the extraordinary compression which Watretone, itself a contraction, underwent at a very early period; evidently long before the meaning of the component parts of the word was forgotten. In the King's Book it was contracted to Wrote; and in a local surname of the same period to "Wrott"; water being represented by w, and tone by te and tt. Chaucer uses raught for reached, and formerly wydraught denoted a watercourse; hence, though instances of extreme compression, these contractions have followed the natural lines of our English language. Wroot, it is said, was situated in an angle between two streams, but the labours of Vermuyden and later engineers, in cutting a new bed for the Torne River, and draining the peat bogs around Wroot, have made great changes in the surrounding conditions. There can, however, be little doubt that the suffix re in the Domesday name points to a river passage at Wroot, and the popular account of the ancient position of the river confirms this view.

(To be concluded.)

Winchester Traders in Stuart Times.

BY ALDERMAN W. H. JACOB, J.P.

STUART trade methods in the reign of Charles II. and down to Anne were based on a highly protectionist system in the interest of the shopkeepers and "craftsmen," and with the express object of keeping out "intruders" or strangers. There were also the penalties incurred for forestalling and regrating—the former the purchase of produce before it reached the market and vending it before the market bell rang; the other old word representing the retail of produce save on fair days. Thus the citizen was protected in every way.

In mediæval days there were Guilds in Winchester as in other old towns, and they are alluded to in the late Mr. Riley's report on the City MSS. These, which were in a large measure of devotional character, died out after the Reformation, and there was, at the last half of the seventeenth century, an attempt to revive or found guilds of a trade nature. This is proved by the entries in the manuscripts; moreover, one old fraternity remains in name only in the parish of St. Mary of the Fraternity of Calendars, the site of the church, the "mother" of city churches, being where Mr. Till's shop now is, while the parish is still styled St. Mary Calendar. In the reign of the amorous and popular Charles II. there were incorporations of Trade Guilds; for example, in 1662, "joiners, carpenters and freemasons, inhabitants of Winchester, were incorporated within the city, under the common seal thereof, as were the tailors and hosiers, *mutatis mutandis*." The rules were drawn up in a paper book (not a trace of these remains) by the Town Clerk for the supervision of the Mayor, the Recorder, and the Aldermen. After being read, these rules were passed. It is clear from the scanty records left of names of the members that, like the London companies, citizens unconnected with the specified trades joined the guilds. In 1690 the crafts who rejoiced in the old phrase "There is nothing like leather" were incorporated shoemakers, saddlers, and glovers, with the title-Company of Cordwainers. At about the

same time freemasons, bricklayers, coopers, and paper stayners were added to the Carpenters' Guild. The strict exclusion of traders from without interfering with those within the walls is shown in 1690 by a special ordinance—"No stranger shall sell goods or wares by retail which are sold by city tradesmen within the city in any inns, alehouses, or about the streets upon pain of a fine of 6s. 8d., and in default be prosecuted at the City Sessions." They might sell to shopkeepers, however, at fair times—St. Magdalene, St. Giles, and the two Town Fairs. The sale of corn or grain by sample or otherwise could only be done on market days after the market bell rang. The proceedings on market days in the Square were varied by the flagellation of sturdy beggars without regard to sex—petty thieves, etc.—at the whipping post, the beadle the wielder of the whip-cord. A venerable lady of Winchester remembers the last whipping perfectly. The ordinances were evaded, for in 1703 there is an order that only those who had been apprenticed and thereafter admitted as freemen could trade. All others "dumping"—to use a present phrase—were to be fined 40s. for every infringement of the order.

About this time there is a very interesting schedule of the various trades carried on in the city. Competition was prevented by the ordinances. The schedule is worth quoting as showing the industries that are gone and how each business was kept separate. There were woollen and linen drapers, mercers and braziers. The smith crafts were gold and silver-smiths, pewterers, blacksmiths, cutlers, locksmiths, gunsmiths, ironmongers, clock and watchmakers, also apothecaries. There is one such buried in St. Maurice church and eulogized as "an apothecary without guile." There were grocers, and a monument in Southwark Cathedral to a grocer states: "He is gone before to Heaven, wherein of grocers there are many more." Then we have basket and sieve makers, butchers, chandlers, coopers, distillers, cordwainers, barbers, clothiers, weavers, dyers, fellmongers, parchment makers, woolstaplers, lumberers, silk weavers, ropers, saddlers, soap-boilers, curriers, cutlers, stationers, and booksellers (printing was not known in Winchester till late in the eighteenth century), turners, trunkmakers, upholsterers,

felt and hat-makers. By this schedule we see how many trades have perished and their place taken by "dumpers" from foreign lands. In 1703 a saving clause appears which enabled the Mayor and his fellows to allow persons to use their trade by compounding in various forms. There are many examples of this form of admission—gifts of money to buy plate or give an entertainment; the fact that the tradesman had married a widow of a freeman, etc. Amongst the civic plate are two examples of purchase of freedom to trade, an elegant covered silver caudle cup, the gift (1664) of Bennet Creed to enable him to carry on his trade as a silk-weaver, also a dozen splendid old tablespoons given by Thomas Stubbington (1674) to use his trade of a tallow-chandler. The civic manuscripts record many gifts of money to buy plate for this purpose, but, save the above two, none exist, leaving the conclusion that the money went in "tabling," to use an old phrase. There is an entry of cash for plate (1666), when Thomas Ridge, saddler, gave a piece of plate value £7 for the permit to use his trade. A glover of Romsey, Henry Jones, was admitted to trade, providing two sureties, one of whom was an edge tool maker. In 1694 we have the "marriage" qualification. Edmund Wheable, who was a freeholder of Winchester, married a freeman's widow, and was allowed to trade in the city provided he took an apprentice and gave £5 to the coffer. The trade of edge tool making was that of Jasper Winscom, of Whitchurch, who founded the Wesleyan Church in Winchester. We have in 1698 an example of a money compounding:—John Tarrant, a freeman, bought the position of councillor (one of the twenty-four) on payment of £20 and a treat to the Corporation. Part of the money went to make the seats at the Cathedral more comfortable for the freemen and their wives. The duty of the Mayor to go round the markets to test weights and measures and sample the produce only ceased during the Town Clerkship of our esteemed Consulting Town Clerk, Mr. W. Bailey. We remember his solemn reading of the quaint proclamation as to "fitness of food for man's meat," etc., and his evident enjoyment of the farce as it had become. It has died out, as have the markets in Winchester, where, as in many places,

everything is brought to one's door, for the hand delivery is superseded by horses and vans, or motor van, or traction ditto, and taxi-cabs are just appearing on the familiar cab-stands.



On Some Curious Carvings found in Old Churches.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

V.



HAT so great a number of the beautiful objects carved on misericords have come down to us almost entire and undamaged, is possibly owing to the fact that so few of the subjects represented could be construed into "objects of idolatry." Still, this cannot be the sole reason, because the same might be said of a host of other things which were wantonly destroyed or mutilated, and the remains or traces of which it grieves one to see in nearly all great churches. Anything with a head on it seems to have immediately tempted the destroyer. It is much more likely to be owing to these misericords being out of sight, and some trouble to get at, that they were spared.

This curious head of an animal in Fig. 1, from Higham Ferrers, may be intended for that of a lion. It is savagely ugly, but it is splendidly modelled, and is a fine specimen of wood-carving. The mane between the ears is worked out into a delicately designed crown. If the artist intended it to have any symbolic meaning, it must surely have been brute force, but perhaps it is only the fantastic imagining of a very clever workman. It is in curious company with the head of Archbishop Chichele and several others.

The swan preening itself after a bath (Fig. 2) is on another of these seats, and gives a very good idea of the bird when so engaged. At the time these things were being made there would be plenty of wild swans on the neighbouring River Nene, and as a matter of course one would be introduced by the carvers into their work. This church contains twenty of these misericords, besides many

small heads on the arms of the stalls. In addition to these, there are numerous brasses, two of them of exceptional merit. The finest is

side of the chancel, which bears on the front the arms of an Earl of Lancaster, a defaced



FIG. 1.

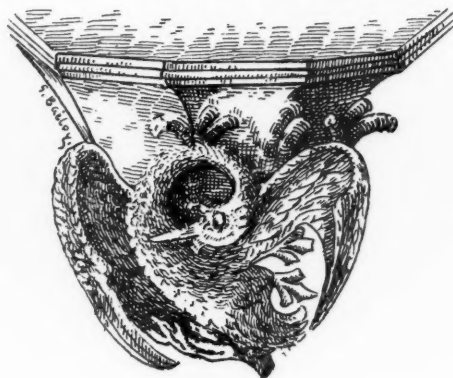


FIG. 2.

that bearing a full-length portrait in vestments of a priest, Laurence de St. Maur, date 1337.

shield, and two others. If there was an inscription, the heavy marble stone upon

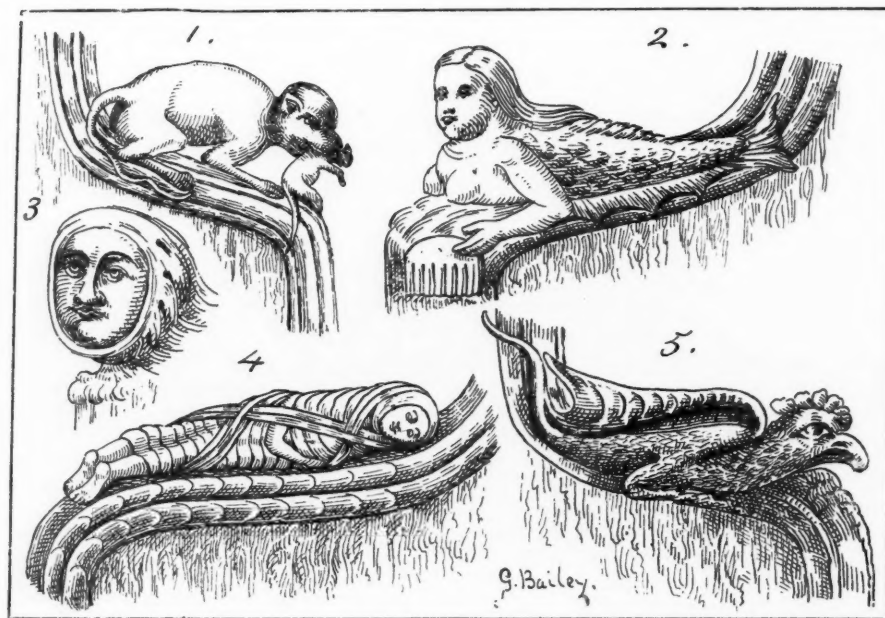


FIG. 3.

It appears not to be in its original position, resting, as it does, upon a large sandstone tomb under an open canopy, standing on the north

which the St. Maur brass lies hides it. Another fine brass, with a floriated canopy, lies on the floor near by, and is to the memory

of Thomas Chichele and wife, date 1400. There are also a number of ancient and unusual patterns of encaustic tiles, placed in the chancel floor. Two black suits of armour hang on the wall in the north-east corner, which is now a very uncommon thing to find in a church, though not formerly so.

In bringing this series of short papers to a conclusion, we will now give a few carvings from a quite unique—as we believe—series of them to be found on the arm-rests of the seats in the church at Upper Sheringham, Norfolk. The five sketches in Fig. 3 will give an idea of this curious and uncomfortable arrangement of such things on the bench ends.

The church has been restored and the benches are all new; but, fortunately, somebody was wise enough to have the most perfect ends refixed to them, and so a good many of them remain, though many others were taken away because, it was said, they were too much decayed or damaged. We have first a monkey with a kitten, which he is mischievously carrying away. These beasts are almost as scarce in churches as parrots. We know of only two others on a misericord; but monkeys are on the Babington Tomb, Kingston, Notts. The second is another specimen of a mermaid. This one differs from the generality of them, in that the two creatures are rather better combined. Sheringham is near the sea, so it may be considered appropriate on that ground, but the great numbers of these creatures to be found throughout the country on church furniture would seem to imply that a symbolic character must have been associated with them, which is now lost. Certainly England is an island, and the sea is all round it; but they are to be found in some Continental churches also, so that is not the reason.

The third is a head from another of the benches—probably of a jester. Then we have a child swathed in swaddling bands, which may represent a "chrysom child"; but all these bands do not look like the baptismal cloth in which children are said to have been wrapped when they died so early. It is suggestive, this poor little child, so very realistically done, the feet especially so, turned as they are with their soles up. Did those who lost the little one

take this grim way to keep them in mind of their loss when they occupied their usual seat in church?

The fifth example is the cockatrice again; and though it is a striking-looking creature enough in the original, with the characteristic "evil eye" of the basilisk, it does not at all compare with that from Higham Ferrers. Besides those we have selected there were others equally interesting—one especially so. It was a greyhound coursing a hare, a very clever thing; but Time, our constable, was continually urging us to "move on," so we had to leave it, and have found no other opportunity to sketch it, much to our regret.

This church contains a complete rood-loft, screen, and gallery; it is a very plain piece of work, has no carving upon it, nor painted panels or images, but it is of interest in having the narrow gallery and the stairs as they were when part of the service was read from that elevated position. The most interesting things are, however, the curious carvings, of which a few examples have been given here. They are not ecclesiastical; many are fabulous; some are natural-history objects, as a lizard and others; while the monkey and the kitten, together with the dead or sleeping child, and the greyhound after the hare, are just the passing occurrences of quiet village life in a remote seaside district long ago.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE URICONIUM EXCAVATIONS.



THE feature of the annual meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society, held at Shrewsbury on September 30, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon presiding, was the account given by Mr. Bushe-Fox of the work already done on the site of Wroxeter (Uriconium). We take the following report of his observations from the *Oswestry Advertiser*, October 2:

"He said operations were started on July 22, and the first trench showed that they were on the site of a Roman road. That road proved to be the continuation of the road running in

front of the Basilica, and, if continued in a straight line across the river, would join the Roman road that ran through Church Stretton. Further trenching showed the remains of several houses fronting on to this road, and in some cases there were open spaces between and behind them. Those spaces might have been gardens, but there were also indications that here and there there had been wooden buildings and furnaces or ovens. The remains of several crucibles suggested that some form of metal-working was carried on in that part of the town. Five wells were also found and cleared out. They were all stone-lined and well made. One had a good stone trough by the side of it, and another had the lower part lined with square wood framing—a not unusual feature in Roman wells. They were all from 10 to 12 feet deep, and were mostly filled with building rubbish, such as roofing tiles, stones, and painted wall-plaster. They also contained bones of animals and fragments of pottery. One well produced ten coins of the Constantine period, and at the bottom of another was a small piece of gold-leaf. The three houses uncovered were large and of rather unusual form. They all appeared to have had some sort of portico facing on to the street, somewhat suggesting the Chester Rows. The fronts of the houses appeared to have been open, and might have been used as shops. The backs were divided by walls of wood and plaster into rooms with good opus signinum floors. The houses ran back very far from the street, one being as much as 158 feet long. The first two found had been very much destroyed by people digging for stone for later building purposes, and it was extremely difficult to obtain any plan; in some instances the walls could only be traced by the remains of the clay and cobble foundations. The third house—which was now being uncovered—promised better things. Its walls were intact to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and the painted wall-plaster was still adhering to them in places. The house was 95 feet long by 33 feet 6 inches across, and showed signs of reconstruction—having been made longer and narrower when altered. Although only part of it had been as yet uncovered, the remains of four floors could be seen; and it appeared to have been

in use for a considerable period, as fourth-century coins have been found on the top floor, and a piece of Samian, bearing a first-century potter's stamp, came from just below the earliest one. The portico of the fourth house only had been uncovered. It had a well-made stone drain in front; behind this, at intervals of about 10 feet, were five square blocks of stone, evidently intended as bases for columns. Lying in the drain was a portion of a well-carved stone from the entablature, showing that this building was of some pretensions. He feared that lack of time and money would not permit of their clearing this building this season. Immediately at the back of the houses about a dozen rubbish-pits had been found and cleared. They had produced many interesting small objects. A very large amount of pottery had been found, much of it Samian ware decorated with a great variety of patterns. This ware was not made in England, but was imported from the Continent. . . . Two hundred and thirty potters' names, stamped on the plain wares, and about thirty on the decorated, had been recorded. There were also specimens of other Continental wares, and fragments of querns of Andernach lava, which all went to show the extensive trade there must have been with the Continent. Several pieces of marble, which did not appear to belong to this country, had also come to light. In bronze, they had several brooches—some enamelled—a bell, a pair of shears, some keys and styli, and many other small objects. There were a large number of iron implements—knives, axes, hammers, keys, styli, a scythe, anvil, etc. There were several pieces of worked jet, some bone spoons, and many bone pins and needles, and hairpins—one with a gold top. There was a fragment of a roof-tile, with writing scratched upon it while still wet before baking. Similar ones were found at Silchester. That showed that even tile-makers were able to read and write, which spoke much for the civilization of the country under the Romans. There were fragments of many broken glass vessels, and a few pieces of window-glass. About 160 coins had been found, ranging from Nero to Gratian. They had been listed by Mr. Hayter, who had been able to identify many of them to their exact year by the consulships, etc. Two were

worthy of note. One, a denarius of Severus, had upon it the title of Britannicus. It must have been minted while he was in England, as it would be remembered that he never returned to Rome, but died at York after his expedition against the northern tribes. The other bore the portrait of Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. It was this Helena that had the dream of the site of the true cross, the discovery of which was supposed to have had so much influence on the progress of Christianity. Perhaps the best small find of the season was a very small gem from a ring, engraved with the figure of the god Pan. He bore his crooked stick in one hand, and a bunch of grapes in the other. So much for the actual finds.

"Let them now consider what historical facts might be deduced from them. They all knew the two tombstones of the soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion now in their museum. This legion came over with Claudius in the year A.D. 43. It was withdrawn to operate in Armenia in A.D. 68. Shortly afterwards it returned to England, only to be again recalled—this time for good—in the year A.D. 70. It seemed almost certain that that legion, together with the Twentieth, must have occupied Uriconium at a very early date. The Twentieth moved on to Chester. How long the Fourteenth remained at Wroxeter we did not know. Some day he hoped the spade would help to find out. In addition to these tombstones, the only other definite remains belonging to this early period were two green glaze vases in the museum. This year they had found nothing at all that could be assigned to that period. Their earliest pottery could not be before about A.D. 70, and was probably later. One little group could be dated with accuracy to between the years A.D. 75 and 85. It included a combination of forms that could only occur at that period—some that were not found after about A.D. 85, and some that did not occur much before A.D. 75. Some of the pots bore potters' stamps of the same period. One of Momo was found several times at Pompeii, which was destroyed in A.D. 79. Quite a fair amount of other pottery of that period had been found scattered about the site, generally on or near the lowest occupation level. Now in A.D. 74 Frontinus

subdued the tribes of South Wales, and in A.D. 78 Agricola—of whom we know a good deal because he had the historian Tacitus for his son-in-law—subdued the North Welsh tribes, and they never seemed to have given the Romans any further trouble. With Wales subdued, now would be the time for a civil settlement at Uriconium, and at that period—namely, about the year A.D. 80—the first occupation of this year's portion of the site seemed to have taken place. From this date onwards until the close of the fourth century there seemed to have been a continuous occupation. Two of the houses dug this year were certainly burnt down about the end of the second century. This was demonstrated by the pottery, etc., found on the floors and covered by the burnt building material. Of course, a fire did not necessarily mean a destruction, but it was a significant coincidence that they should have been so destroyed at a period when there were widespread troubles in the North of England. It was in the reign of Commodus that the whole of Scotland was lost to the Romans, as was shown by recent excavations in the North. Some of the wells, which appeared to be of late date, were filled with burnt building material, but there was no further evidence on this year's site of a final destruction by fire. As regarded this final destruction, which had sometimes been asserted to have taken place in the latter part of the sixth century, he could only say that so far no evidence had been obtained to justify such an assertion. The latest coins found this year and in the previous excavations were those of the Emperor Gratian—date about A.D. 380. Now, if the site had been occupied for another 200 years, some remains of that occupation should have been found, especially as the later remains must be nearest to the surface. As far as he could ascertain, no coins, pottery, or other remains later than the end of the fourth century, had ever been found upon the site. In A.D. 367 the whole of England was in such a turmoil, caused by raids from the North, that Theodosius was sent to restore order. Seeing that he had to assemble his forces at London, it would seem that both Chester and York were in the hands of the enemy, and it was very probable that Uriconium did not escape

attack. After this, until the close of the fourth century, the whole country was subject to raids from almost every quarter, and peaceful life in a town outside the military centres must have become almost impossible. He thought the conclusion they must draw from the evidence that they had was that Uriconium was destroyed by one of these bands—probably Irish pirates—during the last few years of the fourth century. Although this year's excavations had not produced anything of startling importance, yet so much of interest had been found that he felt they were more than justified in continuing the exploration of this, perhaps, most interesting site still accessible to the spade in England. He felt he could not close without mentioning those who had helped him in this year's work. He had been most fortunate in having with him for the whole time Mr. Hayter, who had dug both in Egypt and in England. Mr. May and Mr. Atkinson, both experienced excavators, had given him much assistance. Mr. Asher had been good enough to undertake the planning, and Mr. Bartlett had kindly offered to do any photography that they might require."



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE first report of the Royal Commission on Public Records "appointed to inquire into and report on the state of the public records and local records of a public nature of England and Wales," was issued on September 30 (Cd. 6361, price 6d.). A second part (Cd. 6395, price 1s. 5d.) contains Appendices, and a third (Cd. 6396, price 1s. 10d.), Minutes of Evidence with Appendices and Index. This first report deals with the state of the public records preserved in the Public Record Office and Land Revenue Record Office. A second report is promised to deal with the archives of the public departments, while a third and final report will deal with the subject of local records of a public nature.

The report before me, with its related appendices, minutes of evidence, etc., contains such a mass of valuable and important matter—historical, descriptive, and other—that it is quite impossible to summarize it here. I strongly recommend every reader of the *Antiquary* who is interested in the subject—and who is not interested in the history and fate of the documents which form the basis of so much antiquarian study?—to buy for himself or herself these profoundly interesting blue-books. They contain a wealth of information as to past and present, and very much that is suggestive as regards the future.



One discovery which the Commissioners made may be mentioned here. This was "a great mass of Exchequer 'Port Books' and 'Coast Bonds'" which were found "stored in bulk in two turrets on the roof of the western wing" of the Record Office. "These records," continues the Report, "were stacked on the stone floor of the turrets, pressed down by heavy slates, and exposed to the attacks of vermin or the effects of the weather. They were so dealt with under the impression that they were of no possible value for historical purposes. At the same time it would appear that the officials in the Search Rooms have been asked for such information as could only be supplied by these documents, the relationship of which to similar compilations carefully preserved amongst the Exchequer records seems to have been overlooked. Owing to the representations that were immediately made to the authorities by your Commissioners, the 'Port Books' and 'Coast Bonds' have now been made accessible to the public, and nearly 30,000 manuscript volumes, besides numerous files dating from the end of the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth centuries, have thus been added to the recognized contents of the Record Office. There is reason to believe that few more important additions have been made during recent years to the official materials for economic history."



The recommendations of the Commissioners are numerous and somewhat drastic; but

they have evidently been well considered, and appear to be amply justified by the actual conditions and by the evidence of the scholars and students which is printed in full in the third part of the Report. It is only fair to add that as regards the present administration of the Public Record Office, the report of the Commissioners is on the whole decidedly favourable.

Messrs. Macmillan have just issued a work, entitled *Troy: A Study in Homeric Geography*, by Dr. Walter Leaf, "which aims at teaching the tradition of the Trojan War by comparing the text of Homer with the natural conditions described, or more often implicitly assumed, in the Iliad." A review of this book will appear in next month's *Antiquary*. The same firm promise, among other books, *The Pagan Tribes of Borneo*, by Dr. Charles Hose and Mr. W. McDougall; *A History of Old Sheffield Plate*, by Mr. Frederick Bradbury; and *Byzantine Churches in Constantinople, their History and Architecture*, by Professor A. van Millingen.

I note with the deepest regret the death, just before midnight on Sunday, October 6, of the Rev. Walter William Skeat, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge. Professor Skeat, who had nearly completed his seventy-seventh year, touched life and literature at many points. Even in his undergraduate days, as Professor J. W. Hales has told us, "he had abundant other interests besides his regular business. It was wonderful what out-of-the-way knowledge he had. He was intimate with Hood's poetry and Southey's, with the *Ingoldsby Legends* and the *Pickwick Papers*, as well as with literary masterpieces of a different quality and order. But certainly among the things that most attracted him, and about which he most frequently talked, were two, as to which he was to become a high authority—metre and words. 'The child is the father of the man'; the undergraduate the father of the Professor. Though he was then unconscious of the career that awaited him, already he was unmistakably inclining towards the studies in which he was to become so highly eminent."

Skeat's books, written and edited, can be numbered by the score. His services to philology and to the study of our earlier literature were immense. In 1873 he founded the English Dialect Society, with a view to preserving records of provincial words which were in danger of being superseded and forgotten. For many years he was Director and President of this Society, and during that time eighty publications were issued, a large number of them edited by himself. Upon the records thus obtained, *The English Dialect Dictionary* is mainly based. His greatest work, no doubt, was the *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, which remains a monument to his industry and scholarship. All students are familiar with his labours in other directions—his editions of countless Early and Middle English texts, his splendid work on Langland and Chaucer, his *Mæso-Gothic Glossary*, his works on place-names and other by-ways of philological study. It will be long before such a combination of brilliant scholarship, of unceasing industry, and of generous willingness to share his stores of knowledge with all real students, can be again found in one personality.

Antiquaries will also have noticed with much regret the death, on October 10, in London, of Mr. James Parker, of The Turl, Oxford, at the age of seventy-nine. For nearly half a century he was the mainstay of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, for which he did an immense amount of work. No man was more willing—eager, indeed—to impart his stores of information to others, and by very many who benefited by his kindly help his memory will be affectionately cherished. One of Mr. Parker's best-known works was the *Early History of Oxford*, published in 1884, and he was also the author of the *A.B.C. of Gothic Architecture* and the *Introduction to Gothic Architecture*, which have been through many editions. Mr. Parker possessed a remarkable collection of local fossils, and had contributed many papers to the proceedings of the Geological Society.

Death also takes from us the Very Rev. George William Kitchin, Dean of Durham, who died on October 13, aged eighty-five. Dr. Kitchin was the author of very many

historical and antiquarian books, and the editor of many more. His *Winchester Cathedral Records* and other works relating to Winchester will keep his memory green. Only last year he published a book on *The Seven Sages of Durham*.

I reprint here with pleasure the following letter, which has been addressed to the newspapers by Mr. W. Harrison Moore, Chairman of the Council of the Historical Society of Victoria, of the University of Melbourne, Australia: "The Historical Society of Victoria is very anxious to collect and preserve all existing material which bears upon the history of the colony. So far as concerns official records, steps have been taken which may, it is hoped, insure the preservation of documents and make them more accessible to historical students. But besides the records in public custody in England and Australia, there must be a great deal of interesting material in private hands. From time to time we hear of collections of old letters from early settlers which have been destroyed as being of no further interest to their possessors.

"It is in regard to this class of document especially that the Historical Society ventures to address through you an appeal to such of your readers as may have family papers in their possession throwing any light upon the social, political, or economic conditions of Victoria in its early days.

"Sir John Taverner, the Agent-General for Victoria (Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.), has been good enough to undertake to forward to this society any documents or other memorials that may be sent to him."

On November 11-13 Messrs. Sotheby will sell the library of the late Dowager Lady Napier and Ettrick, which contains many antiquarian, architectural, and genealogical works relating to Scotland, collected by the late Lord Napier and Ettrick, who was formerly Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Washington. In addition to the library will be sold the famous Montrose Relics, which excited much interest on their appearance at the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1886. They consist of a pair of silk stockings and a piece of linen trimmed with lace,

which were worn by James Graham, first Marquess of Montrose, at his execution in Edinburgh, on May 21, 1650. They were provided for Montrose's use, it would seem, by the wife of his nephew, the second Lord Napier, who acquired them after the execution, and they have remained ever since in the Napier family.

An important *Account of Mediæval Figure-Sculpture in England*, by Mr. E. S. Prior, the Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge, and Mr. Arthur Gardner, will be published immediately by the Cambridge University Press. Mediæval figure-sculpture is treated as part and parcel of the larger art of mediæval building, and its period in England as that of the later Middle Ages—roughly the 400 years from 1130 to 1530, or as in the main conterminous with Gothic architecture in England.

This is an immense subject; the sculpture itself is little known, and the themes of mediæval representation are unfamiliar. The authors claim that English sculpture since Saxon days has been a specific growth—*sui generis*—from its own stem, however much it has bent to the breezes of Continental fashion. Owing to the enormous destruction of its examples, it may be reckoned that scarcely more than 1 per cent. of the figure-sculpture of the Middle Ages has come down to us. What remains, however, is not scanty in itself, and the 855 illustrations have been selected from about 3,000 photographs, while probably more than three times that number of actual objects of sculpture have at one time or another been brought to the notice of the authors. Account has also been taken of other forms of mediæval imagery—the paintings of manuscripts, and on walls, the figure tracings on glass, upon enamels and brasses, as well as the modelled figure-work on seals and coins.

The Earl of Denbigh announces his intention of selling the Downing Hall Library of Thomas Pennant, the famous eighteenth-century antiquary, which remains practically in the same condition as it was at the time of Pennant's death in 1798. Thomas Pennant was descended from one of the fifteen Royal

tribes of North Wales, and his collection of antiquarian and topographical books and works on natural history numbers several thousand volumes. The library passed into the possession of the Earls of Denbigh through the marriage of the father of the present Peer to the great-granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Pennant. The collection of manuscripts in the Downing Hall Library is known to contain many documents of historical importance relating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Pennant maintained a close correspondence with Captain Cook, White of Selborne, Linnaeus, and many other well-known men, and his library is rich in first editions and autograph copies of well-known authors, including Ben Jonson and Spenser's friend Gabriel Harvey. Many of the works to be offered for sale bear marginal notes by Pennant. It is probable that a portion of the library will be removed to London for sale, but the bulk will be sold at Downing Hall.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* (vol. i., part ii.), covering the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 (London: H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, price 3s. 6d. net), contains ten papers, besides a Summary of Proceedings, List of Members, etc. Of the ten, the one which is easily the most important is "The Patina of Flint Implements," by Dr. Allen Sturge. Dr. Sturge's enormous collection of prehistoric implements is well known; he has probably a larger first-hand acquaintance with flints than most other archaeologists, so that his suggestions and conclusions are based upon a careful survey of a very large body of evidence. The paper is a noteworthy one, and deserves the attention of all "prehistorians." Dr. Sturge also contributes a freely illustrated paper on "Implements of the Later Palæolithic 'Cave' Periods in East Anglia." Mr. J. Reid Moir describes "The Occurrence of a Human Skeleton in a Glacial Deposit at Ipswich," which has given rise to some controversy; and Dr. Arthur Keith describes the skeleton itself, and draws some inferences as to the kind of man to which it belonged. Mr. F. N. Haward discusses, with the aid of many

diagrams and illustrations, "The Chipping of Flints by Natural Agencies." He has a "perfectly open mind" on the subject, but comes to the "conclusion that Nature has a lot to answer for." It is a paper of much interest, dealing with a subject of great importance. Some of the opinions expressed in it seem to conflict with the attributions to human agency contained in another paper by Mr. W. G. Clarke—"Implements of Sub-Crag Man in Norfolk." Among the other papers we may name, "Recent Discoveries in Paleolithic and the Works of Early Man," by Colonel Underwood; and "The Natural Fracture of Flint and its bearing upon Rudimentary Flint Implements," by Mr. J. Reid Moir.

Vol. xix., part i., of the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* is entirely occupied by an exhaustive paper on "Cilcain and its Parish Church," by Mr. Frank Simpson. The church has many features of interest, pre-eminent among them being the splendid roof, here fully and carefully described. Some of the adornments on the wall-plates of the principals are very remarkable. Mr. Simpson makes excellent use of the Churchwardens' Accounts by selecting entries relating to the various alterations in the fabric, to the bells, to the curious "Plygain" (cock-crowing), or carol-service which used to be held in the church on Christmas morning—at the early hour of six o'clock. Other entries are printed illustrating various parochial matters—killing of vermin, purchases of various articles. The monumental inscriptions in the church are printed, and the church-plate—including a silver Elizabethan cup with cover, and a silver paten of 1729—is described. A few pages on the churchyard cross and sundial, the ecclesiastical parish, and a list of the clergy from 1536, complete an admirable monograph, which is liberally illustrated with a ground-plan, eleven good photographic plates, and an outline drawing in the text. The part is accompanied by subject-indexes to both the old and the new series of the Society's *Journal*, 1849-1911.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE DORSET FIELD CLUB held a meeting in the Cerne Valley on September 24. The first halt was at Charminster Church, where Archdeacon Dundas pointed out the chief features of interest. *Inter alia* he mentioned that the original chancel, 28 feet deep and wider than the present modern makeshift, was pulled down in the Civil Wars under an agreement between the impropiator and the parishioners so as to avoid the cost of keeping it in repair! The present chancel, neither large nor interesting, was built only eighty or ninety years ago. Attention was called to such other features as the handsome panelling in Ham Hill stone of the soffits of the three tower arches, the hagioscope, the original stone newel staircase leading up into the rood-loft, and the two beautiful fifteenth-century canopied altar tombs of the Trenchard family, now standing in the south aisle, with exquisite fan-tracery in the canopies; the Jacobean pulpit, and the ancient texts and decorations in fresco on the

wall, including a diapering in a conventional treatment of what Mr. Micklethwaite pronounced to be a Spanish pomegranate. The north aisle was rebuilt, of the same width as the nave, in 1838, when the original Perpendicular windows were reinserted. In Hutchins's time there stood in the church a statue of St. James the Great, with his palmer's staff. This disappeared at the time of the extension of the aisle.

Mr. Alfred Pope spoke upon a most interesting find recently made—a portion of the shaft of a fifteenth or sixteenth century cross, originally an unequal-sided octagon, embedded in the western end of the churchyard boundary wall. By the Archdeacon's leave it has lately been taken out and placed against the southern wall of the church—a further welcome addition to "The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset." The finds made at Whitcombe, Almer, Doles Ash, Charnminster, and elsewhere, since the publication of Mr. Pope's valuable work, will enable the next edition to be materially enlarged. Mr. Pope expressed his conviction that the base of the cross lay hidden somewhere not many yards away, and he suggested that the coping-stones of the churchyard wall were probably at first used as a parapet around the church.

By Brooklands, Sodom, and Herrison, through Godmanstone and past tiny Nether Cerne, nestling in its modest hollow by the willow-fringed "Cernel," the party drove on to Cerne Abbas and alighted at the dignified Abbey Barn, which they were allowed to inspect by the courtesy of Mr. Joseph Sprake. The glory of this Barn, half of which was long ago turned into a substantial and commodious farmhouse, is the massive walling, of great thickness, in courses of small, beautifully-squared dark blue flints, and closely-jointed Ham Hill stone and rock chalk. In the part that still remains, the walls, with the four long, well-played windows on either side, are worthy of the greatest and best of ecclesiastical buildings.

The Vicar, the Rev. H. D. Gundry, acted as guide, and from the Barn led the way to Cerne Abbas Parish Church. Of the lofty tower—in rich dark-brown stone, with a wealth of ornament, such as bands of quatre-foils, detached pinnacles, and gargoyle-grotesques—he spoke with just admiration, and in another breath deplored the decadence of the poor, debased Gothic in the nave, arcades, and windows. Yet the chancel is of much interest. Outside one can see, on the north and south sides of the chancel, the walled-up Early English windows with carved corbels to the hood moulds. The great Perpendicular east window, with its ancient glass, must have come from a much larger building—probably the Abbey Church itself—since there was not room to insert the whole of the window, and the lower part had to be sacrificed. The sill appears to have been a transom.

St. Augustine's Well, the site of the Abbey, and the reputed guest-house or refectory, were also visited. By Mr. and Mrs. Diment's kind leave, the party were also admitted to the Abbey Farmhouse, once the dwelling of Denzil, Lord Holles, and allowed to see the fine stone chimney-piece removed from the refectory, and bearing in monogram, impaled by an abbot's staff, surmounted by an abbot's cap, the initials I.V.—supposed to be those of Iohannes Vanne, who was abbot from 1458 to 1470. Of course it does not follow that Abbot Vanne built the re-

fectory, but the general characteristics of the building do not belie the assumption.

Re-entering their vehicles, the party drove to Dogberry Gate, to have a peep at the famous view across the Blackmore Vale, so green and richly timbered, and thence to Minterne House, where, by the kind permission of Lord and Lady Digby, the beautiful Flemish tapestries were inspected.



The members of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Corbridge on September 21, when they were conducted over the excavations by Mr. Knowles, who gave a detailed description of the excavations made this year. These revealed domestic dwellings and workshops of a varied character, and he pointed out that one building of considerable size, after serving as a dwelling, had been converted into a pottery; while another near by had been made into a smithy, much of the iron-work being still scattered about on the floor, and the cooling-tubs being still in their original position. One of the most interesting items was a large building which, at first sight, was thought to be a sacred temple, but which the excavators had since concluded was the dwelling-place of the governor of the town—from the fact, that at its western end, a sunken chamber, reached by a staircase and with a vaulted roof, was discovered. This was obviously the treasure-house of the town, and was used as a strong-room by the governor.

The museum was visited, and all the recent finds (except the gold coins, which had been taken to the British Museum and there retained as a separate exhibit) were seen. These exhibits included altars in a remarkable state of preservation, figures of goddesses and other deities, memorial slabs, pottery, glass, personal ornaments, household utensils, and so forth.

Mr. Knowles pointed out one very interesting discovery which had been made that morning. A year ago the greater part of a female figure had been unearthed, but the lower part had remained missing until Saturday morning, when by a fortunate chance it was unearthed, and had now been placed in proper position in the museum.



The members of the WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion on September 23 to Holt, Rock, Cleobury Mortimer, and Kinlet. At Holt Mr. Houghton read a short paper on the special features of Norman churches in the county, of which Bredon, Holt, and Rock are the best examples. The beauty of the workmanship in Holt is seen specially in the two doorways, windows, chancel arch, and font. Besides these special features, the fourteenth-century effigies of a Lady Beauchamp of Holt, the Bromley Monuments, the hagioscopes, and early encaustic tiles were examined. The Rector kindly exhibited the church plate—the Alms Dish, dated 1721, being a very curious shovel-shaped brass box with a handle, the whole being about a foot long.

At Rock a short paper was read by Mr. Houghton, who called special attention to the beauty of the Norman work in the noble north doorway, with its

wealth of recessed mouldings, triple columns with carved impost and jambs. The corbels are a rare feature, as well as the north side windows, adorned inside and out with slender columns, the only examples in the county. The chancel arch is also exceptionally fine, with its four lines of sculptured mouldings and carved capitals. Without doubt this is the finest Norman arch in the county for size and workmanship. The Norman font was also admired, but regret was expressed that the completeness of this large and beautiful Norman church had been marred by the alteration of the south side in 1510, when the south Norman doorway and windows were destroyed. The old dug-out chest and the registers were also inspected. The party next adjourned to the site of a moat hard-by, and after seeing the stocks and whipping-post under the churchyard wall, proceeded to the rectory, where the Rector kindly showed the church plate. A move was next made over Clowes Top to Clebury Mortimer. Here the old town, consisting almost entirely of one long street, was perambulated, and the Old Market Cross set up by Roger Mortimer in 1266 was inspected. Only the base and a short portion of the column remain. The Vicar (the Rev. S. F. F. Auchmuty) received the party at the church, and shortly narrated its history.

At Kinlet the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Case, received the visitors, and described the church, which possesses an unusual degree of interest and much beauty.



The fourth annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich Castle Museum on October 7, Mr. H. J. Thoulless presiding. The hon. secretary (Mr. W. G. Clarke) reported a membership of 148, and gifts of books and lantern-slides. The officers of the society were elected, including Dr. Allen Sturge as president.

Mr. H. Dixon Hewitt (Thetford) read a paper on "Some Prehistoric Human Remains found at Little Cornard, Suffolk." He said the discovery was made in a gravel-pit on Kedington Common, about two miles from Sudbury. He found the greater part of a skull and other portions of the skeleton, which were submitted to Professor A. Keith, of the Royal College of Surgeons, who stated that the general shape and condition of the skull were such that it might be Neolithic or Anglo-Saxon, or even later; but that it possessed certain primitive characters which rendered the first supposition most likely to be correct—viz., the wearing down of the teeth to the roots without dental caries, the edge-to-edge bite of the incisors, and the fact that the back lower molar was the largest. The remains were those of a woman, judging from the clavicle. The skull was dolico-cephalic, the ratio of width to length being 69.7 to 100. It was of large capacity, about 1,530 c.c., with well-formed chin and forehead. Judging from the relative position of the skull and arm-bones, Mr. Hewitt stated that the position of the corpse was on its back, with the right arm extended at right angles to the trunk, but slightly bent. It could hardly have been a "contracted" burial. He added that the skull would be on view at Norwich Castle Museum for

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a short time, and would find a permanent resting place in Ipswich Museum.

Dr. J. H. Jones (Norwich) exhibited a series of domestic implements and weapons he had found in use among savage tribes.

Mr. W. G. Clarke (Norwich) read a paper on "Some Barnham Paleoliths," stating that a pit in that parish had yielded implements of a remarkable succession of periods. These included a number of finely-worked ovates of Acheulean type; some large cream-coloured flakes with partial ochreous patina, which were probably Mousterian; a double-ended implement with "hump," which was probably Aurignacian; and a re-chipped flake, in which the earlier work seemed to be of the same period, and the later work possibly Magdalenian. Most interesting, however, was an implement from his collection, found in May last, and undoubtedly one of the few Solutrean pieces yet found in East Anglia. This was a shouldered point, or *pointe-a-cran*, of the late Solutre stage, and most delicately chipped. He stated that it was practically identical with one in the British Museum from Laugerie Haute, a typical site of the Solutre period. In addition to specimens from his own collection, he also exhibited a fine series of Barnham implements, loaned by Messrs. G. J. Buscall Fox, H. Dixon Hewitt, H. Muller, and C. F. Newton.

Mr. R. S. Newall (Wyllye) sent for exhibition a series of stone implements from Millstream Station, Western Australia. He stated that the whole country was more or less strewn with flakes, especially near a water-hole, but nowhere else did he find implements like the Millstream ones. The implements might be divided into large and small flakes, triangular implements, scrapers of the common type, and scrapers of the Millstream type, with the bulb in the middle of one of the sides and the working on the opposite edge. With the exception of the large flakes, the others in the series appeared to be unknown in other parts of Australia. Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, considered some of these implements belonged to the "Cave" period, though hesitating to describe them as paleolithic. Other exhibitions were made.



The CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY met in Aberystwyth on September 18, when Principal T. F. Roberts presided over a large attendance of members. A scholarly address on "The Site of Aberystwyth" was given by Dr. H. J. Fleure, of the University College of Wales. A visit was paid afterwards to Wallog, between Aberystwyth and Borth, the seat of Mr. John Francis, where the members were entertained to tea. Mr. Francis read an interesting paper on "Sarn Cynfelin," or "Cynfelin's Causeway," a long, narrow pavement which runs out for seven miles into the bay. There are also to be seen at low water four other causeways, which are associated with the story of the inundation of this part of Wales in remote ages. A paper on the "Antiquity of Man" was read by the Rev. E. J. Davies, curate of Capel Bangor, and one by Mr. Timothy Lewis, University College of Wales, on "When Wales had a King."

The members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited North Lincolnshire on September 24, and inspected the churches of Barton under the guidance of Mr. J. Bilson, who told the story of the churches in scholarly fashion. He reminded his hearers that in early times the buildings never ceased to be used at all times, and that their growth through the centuries was the result of a series of complicated additions and alterations. Both churches in Barton were aisleless naves somewhere in the century following the Norman Conquest, the aisles being added later. The date of the tower of St. Peter's and its western adjunct was placed about the end of the tenth or early in the eleventh century. Many interesting features of the church were pointed out, such as the centre mullion of the east window in the north aisle, with its mutilated Crucifixion in high relief; and the old glass in the main east window, with the figures of St. James (with pilgrim's staff and wallet) and St. George (in mail and plate armour with surcoat and shield of the time of Edward III.). An effigy of a priest holding a chalice, which used to lie under the tower, and is placed upon the floor in the north aisle, was an object of great interest.

The Church of St. Mary, formerly a chapel of ease to St. Peter's, is chiefly Norman and Early English. Mr. Bilson stated that it was first dedicated to All Saints, and that it was dedicated to the Virgin in 1253. Like St. Peter's, the chapel was originally an aisleless nave. The north aisle was added in the twelfth century, its interesting arcades being Norman only in decoration. The south aisle, which is attributed to the thirteenth century, contains features of Anglo-Norman inspiration. Then came the fine, sturdy tower, a pure example of thirteenth-century work. A large slab of blue stone has the effigy in brass of Simon Seman, a vintner and a Sheriff of London in 1424.

The annual meeting of the society was held in the evening. After the usual business proceedings, Mr. T. Sheppard described the remains which were unearthed in a tumulus at Duggleby Howe, on the Wolds, by the late Mr. Mortimer, of Driffield, and given to Hull Museum by Sir Tatton Sykes, through Mr. Mark Sykes, M.P. They included a flint axe, the most perfect specimen yet found; a drinking-vessel, hairpins made of the leg-bones of rabbits, and a jet necklace. It was interesting, said Mr. Sheppard, to find that 200 years B.C. the women of the East Riding used hairpins and necklaces. The jet had probably been found at Whitby, so that the jet industry of Yorkshire was not at all modern.



The BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHEOLOGICAL CLUB made an excursion on Saturday afternoon, October 5, to the hill east of Saddlescombe, where numerous flint implements have been found from time to time. The party was first taken to the southern edge of the Dyke, where a good view of the Devil's Grave (a three-sided entrenchment placed in the bottom of the Dyke Valley) was obtained. It was explained that the slight excavation of this entrenchment, made by the club a year or two ago, had yielded inconclusive evidence as to its date, but Mr. Hadrian Allcroft had since drawn attention to the fact that it very closely

resembled, both in size and shape, the small earth-work known as the Ox-teddle, in Ox-teddle Bottom, between Lewes and Mount Caburn. At present the Devil's Grave and the Ox-teddle were the only two three-sided entrenchments known on our Downs; but it was thought they were formerly fairly numerous, and were used to pen oxen at night after a hard day's ploughing on neighbouring land. Resuming the walk to Saddlescombe, the party visited the three ancient tumuli situated in a line on Summer Down, about two-thirds of the way from the Dyke Station to Saddlescombe, and bordering the southern edge of the road. In recent years a shallow chalk-pit has been dug in the space between the central and the south-western mound. Passing from one tumulus to the other, Mr. Herbert S. Toms, the conductor of the excursion, jumped down this pit to examine the exposed soils. The examination revealed a mass of ancient pottery projecting from the side of the pit, just under the mould, and about a foot from the surface. This was carefully exposed with a pocket-knife, and found to be the extremely interesting, although shattered, remains of a globular hand-made pot, from 7 to 8 inches in diameter, the rim being decorated with rows of small square punch-marks. It contained a few burnt bones—the remains of a human cremation.

During the time the members were gathered round, watching the unearthing of this burial, Mr. E. J. G. Piffard, of Horsham, discovered another, also in a broken state, a few yards farther round the edge of the chalk-pit, and nearer the central tumulus. This, too, contained traces of burnt bones, but it appears to be undecorated. In texture, size, and shape, both the pots closely resemble the series containing cremations of children which, now in the Brighton Museum, were found a few years ago above the sandpit between Hassocks and Hurstpierpoint. The discoveries made on Saturday were pronounced to be those of pagan Saxon times; and confirmation of this view seems to be obtained from information, subsequently given by Mr. Robinson, that a skeleton, with an iron spear-head, had been found near the same spot when the road over Summer Down was made some years ago. The spearhead is now in Mr. Robinson's collection. It was, said Mr. Toms, not unusual to find Roman and Saxon skeletons buried in, or quite close to, prehistoric tumuli. These were known as secondary interments. Even during the Bronze Age—the period when most of the round barrows on the Downs were raised—not only the mound, but its vicinity, seems to have been considered sacred, and used as a burial-ground for the family or tribe. The most remarkable instance of this occurred on a site, excavated under Mr. Toms's supervision, on Handley Down, in north-east Dorset, where fifty-two Bronze-Age cremated interments were found in as many large pottery urns grouped round a very small, round barrow. But Saturday's excursion seemed to have yielded the first local evidence of Saxon cremations associated with or in the immediate vicinity of earlier interments. At East Hill, Saddlescombe, about an hour was spent searching for flint implements. Several of the commoner kinds were discovered and explained to the uninitiated; but these were entirely put into the shade by a beautifully-

worked barbed arrowhead turned up by one of the lucky members. The greater part of the party walked home over the hills via Patcham. When on Sweet Hill a large rectangular earthwork was observed in Well Bottom, about half a mile distant. This was visited the next day by two members of the Earthworks Survey, and found to be the two sides of another large and unrecorded valley entrenchment. It appears to be the earthwork of which notice had already been given to the Hon. Secretary by Mr. C. Brazenor, jun., the most youthful member of the Earthworks Survey Section.

On Saturday, September 28, a meeting of the YORKSHIRE NUMISMATIC FELLOWSHIP was held in the rooms of the Barnsley Naturalists' Society, the President, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., in the chair. He read a letter from Mr. H. B. Earle Fox in reference to the reopening of the Mints at various places, including Kingston-upon-Hull and York, in March, 1299. The Frescobaldi Merchants of Venice farmed the Mints; there were four furnaces at Kingston-upon-Hull. The joint output of the two Mints between April 27 and December 31 of the same year was 17,285 pounds of silver pennies, which at 243 pennies to the pound means over 4,200,000. The dies when done with were delivered to the Archbishop of York. Mr. S. Kirkwood read a paper on "Transport Tokens," and exhibited and described specimens of eighteenth-century tokens issued by carriers, or having relation or reference to the transit of goods. Mr. T. Pickersgill exhibited two seventeenth-century tokens having thereon representations of a packhorse. Mr. A. Knight exhibited Siege pieces of Newark for *vid.*, *ixd.*, and *xiid.* Mr. J. Digby Firth exhibited some new Colonial bronze coins, a Flintshire bank token for *vid.*, and a number of foreign coins—viz., those of Russia, Malta, China, Japan, and Brabant. Mr. E. Croft exhibited four silver Edward I. pennies of London, Bristol, Canterbury, and Waterford. Mr. S. H. Hamer exhibited Siege pieces of Newark for *xxxid.* and *xiid.*, a Pontefract shilling of octagonal shape, and an Ormonde shilling. He also exhibited two unpublished tokens of Almondbury—one, by reason of being heart-shaped, by Nicholas Creave, the other, by John Kaye, is not included in Williamson's list; also the exceedingly rare half-crown, issued in 1811 by the proprietors of the Staverton factory, near Bradford, in Wiltshire; and three trays of farthing and halfpenny tokens of the eighteenth century. He also read a paper descriptive of the designs and in reference to the circumstances connected therewith.

A special meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held in Dublin on October 1, as the first statutory general meeting held under the charter, when the latter was submitted to the meeting, and the existing Council and officers of the society were declared elected in accordance with its provisions.

A quarterly general meeting of the society was held on the same evening. The papers read were "The Holy Well at Kilboy" (illustrated with lantern-slides), by Rev. Samuel Hemphill, and "Ceremony

at the Marriage of Thomas Strettell and Elizabeth Willcocks, of the Society of Friends, Dublin, 1725, and Notes on said Society," by Mr. E. J. French.

The following day the members of the society visited Fore, Co. Westmeath. Fore is remarkable for its interesting ecclesiastical remains associated with St. Fechin. They comprise an anchorite cell, St. Fechin's Church with its celebrated cyclopean doorway, and the thirteenth-century monastery built by the Nugents after the Anglo-Norman Conquest. Dr. Cochrane kindly explained the architecture and remains to the members.

Other meetings have been the visit of the EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Netherexe, Rewe, and Stoke Canon churches in September; the excursion to Tong and Fulneck of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on September 14; the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Walthamstow on September 21; the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on September 25; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on October 8, when Dr. T. Coke Squance read a paper on "Some Precious and Semi-Precious Stones and their Legends"; and the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on October 11.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT. Vol. XXVI. By J. H. Slater. London: Elliot Stock, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. x+835. Price 25s. 6d.

The first four parts of this volume have already been noticed in the *Antiquary* (see *ante*, pp. 110, 188, 270, 347). The fifth contains the conclusion of the Huth Sale (C and D books) and sundry miscellaneous sales, concluding with the last of the season at Sotheby's on July 31 and August 1 and 2 last. These do not contain anything unusual beyond the record of the sale of the first four folios of Shakespeare's plays (from the library formed during the early part of the last century by Mr. Henry B. H. Beaufoy) in one lot to Mr. Quaritch for £3,500; and an important MS. narrative of Captain Cook's last voyage and death, "compiled by a member of the crew after his return home, from notes made secretly on board, sailors not being allowed on this voyage to keep any diaries," which went to Messrs. Maggs for £150. On June 27 Sotheby's sold "A Brass A B C, with a hole in the handle for hanging in a children's country school, 5½ inches by 2½ inches, with an inscription on back, partly illegible, but in which the word 'School' and date 1729 can be read." This horn-book went to Mr. Quaritch for £25.

In his always interesting and informing introduction, Mr. Slater says that this volume chronicles the results of the most successful season held since the commencement of the series to which it belongs. Books representing a total value of £181,780 have changed hands in the course of the season ending August, 1912, the average sum realized per lot having been rather more than £5—"an unprecedentedly large amount, the nearest approach to it being in 1907, when the average stood at £4 4s. 2d." This high average is, of course, due to the great Huth Library, of which the letters A-D only have so far been dealt with. These letters alone have realized £80,990. Apart from the Huth books, there has been nothing specially remarkable; but Mr. Slater points out what will specially interest many book-buyers—that "generally speaking, books which do not, for one reason or another, appeal to the richer class of collectors, are more accessible than they were a few years ago, and realize smaller sums than they did then." The volume takes its place as the latest of a series of books, the value of which to all who deal in or collect books, or indeed to all who take an interest of any kind in books, cannot be expressed in words. Vol. XXVI. of *Book Prices Current* is as absolutely indispensable as any of its predecessors.

* * *

WRIGHT'S COURT HAND RESTORED. Tenth Edition. Corrected and enlarged. By C. T. Martin, B.A., F.S.A. Thirty plates. London: Stevens and Sons, Ltd., 1912. 4to., pp. xx + 103. Price 21s. net.

The first edition of this work, by Andrew Wright, of the Inner Temple, came out as long ago as 1773, when English palaeography was in its infancy. Gradually improved in successive editions, it held its place as the one guide to the reading of old charters, deeds, national rolls, and other records, for fully a century. Of late years several shorter and cheaper aids of a like description have made their appearance, but Wright's work has always held its own among genuine students. The ninth edition, materially improved and enlarged, was brought out by Mr. C. T. Martin, late Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, in 1879, and now, after more than thirty years' interval, the demand has arisen for this tenth edition. This last issue includes the twenty-three original copper plates, together with seven new plates, whilst numerous additions and corrections have been made in the glossaries which form the appendix. We strongly advise all those who study, or desire to study, old muniments or records, to purchase this authoritative work, now brought up to date.

* * *

THE OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY SQUIRE. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With twenty-four illustrations, of which eight are in colour. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii + 347. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This volume is a natural sequel to Mr. Ditchfield's former books on the Old-Time Parson and the Parish Clerk, and, in some respects, it is the best of the three. Mr. Ditchfield possesses the pen of a ready writer, and he is always readable. In addition, this book is well planned, and brings together a great deal of interesting matter. The author tends to idealize his hero a little,

but this is only natural, and, on the whole, the pictures given are truthful representations of what the English squire has been at different periods of history and in different parts of the country; and the drawing of such pictures, of course, involves a good deal of detail of English rural life as picturesque background. The subject is so large, and the material so ample, that we feel sure Mr. Ditchfield has had to exercise some self-denial, and probably has felt some difficulty as to inclusion and exclusion. Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Sussex squires have chapters to themselves; and other counties could easily have furnished many more. Such chapters as those on the Squire in the Seventeenth Century, The Squire in Literature, Stories of Squires, and so on, could have been expanded indefinitely. But Mr. Ditchfield has made good choice of material, and the result is a book that is sure to be popular. We have noticed one or two slips. It is very odd to find Caesar's Camp, Wimbledon, figuring as one of the "country seats" of the late Mr. Drax (p. 312)—Stonehenge can hardly be described as the seat of its owner; East Mascalls, which is described as "near Tunbridge Wells" (p. 131), is really about a mile to the east of the pretty Sussex village of Lindfield, and is some twenty miles or more from Tunbridge Wells; Gascoigne's "Steeple Glass" (p. 14) is a misprint for the *Steele Glas*; and "Hippelwhite" (p. 135), as a compeer of Chippendale and Sheraton, may also be attributed to the printer; as well as "lay" for "lie," which gives the reader a shock on p. 66. The illustrations are appropriate, and those in colour are well reproduced. There is an adequate index. Mr. Ditchfield, in his preface, speaks of the book as completing the trilogy—clerk, parson, and squire—but we would suggest for his consideration that there is ample room for a fourth volume to do justice to the stout old English Yeoman.

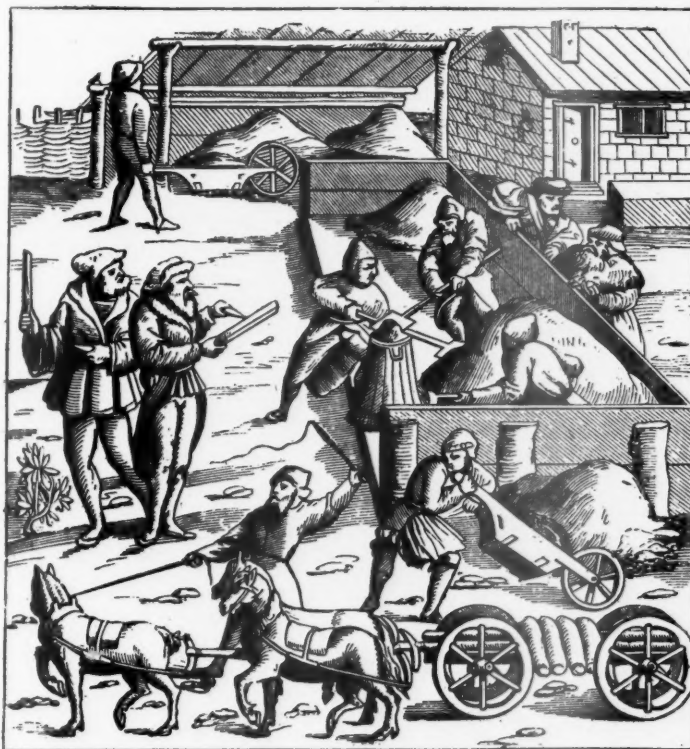
* * *

ELIZABETHAN KESWICK: Extracts from the Original Account-Books (1564-1577) of the German Miners, in the Archives of Augsburg. Transcribed and translated by W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. Fourteen illustrations. Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1912. Demy 8vo. pp. viii + 219. Price 5s. net.

Not much has been known hitherto of the doings and affairs of the German miners who were active at Keswick and elsewhere in the Lake District in the times of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., though the mere fact of the settlement has "roused the imagination of many readers," as Professor Collingwood remarks—not least, we may add, his own, the fruitful results of which may be found in his charming story of *Dutch Agnes Her Valentine*. Mr. Collingwood, however, had the happy thought that, as the mines were financed by an Augsburg firm, records might still exist in the archives of that city. The first inquiries did not have much result, but later the original account-books of the mining firm were discovered, and were placed at Mr. Collingwood's disposal. "Not only," he says, "do they contain the business memoranda of the Germans from the start of the enterprise until it passed into other hands in 1577, but the actual 'journals,' written at Keswick, and full of details which almost amount to gossip." The amount of material is immense. In the stiff-covered volume before us, which is No. VIII. of the Tract Series of

the Cumberland Archæological Society, Mr. Collingwood has translated a series of extracts which throw vivid light, not so much on the business and commercial career of the German firm—that will be dealt with fully in a German work—though they show that Messrs. Haug and Co. burnt their fingers over the mining enterprise, but on the conditions of life in the Lake District in Elizabethan times. These pages are most illuminating. Here we read of the construction of the workmen's bath; details of the cost of travelling; prices for work and the amounts of workmen's

country and on the Continent. The book must have cost Mr. Collingwood very considerable labour, for which all who use it will owe him many thanks. It is a most useful and permanently valuable piece of work. There are indexes of persons and places, but no index of topics and matters illustrated, which is an omission to be regretted. The illustrations, one of which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page, are chiefly taken from sixteenth-century books, illustrating mining and metal-working. They include one or two facsimiles of autographs and pages



SORTING THE ORE: THE TWO MASTERS ON THE LEFT ARE TRYING THE "STREAK" ON THE TOUCHSTONE.
(From Munster's *Cosmographia*, Basel, 1552, a copy of which was among the books at Keswick at this time.)

wages; prices of draperies, food, and domestic supplies of every kind; purchases of books; and a hundred other matters. Incidentally, in lists of debtors and creditors, we get a "Directory of the Lake District" in 1574. Many entries "suggest facilities of travel and transport beyond any we might have expected at this period." It is impossible, indeed, to name half the matters elucidated and illustrated in these pages, which bring us very close indeed to the daily domestic, parochial, and business life of the time. There are curious little glimpses, too, of the great events happening on the stage of national life both in this

of the "Journals." It is strange, we may note by the way, that, according to the newspapers, a German company has recently undertaken to re-start lead-mines near Keswick, and there is talk of new developments in copper-mining there.

NOTES ON EPWORTH PARISH LIFE IN THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By A. F. Messiter.
Three illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1912.
Crown 8vo., pp. viii + 81. Price 5s. net.

The village of Epworth is indissolubly connected with the name and fame of the Wesleys. About half

of this pleasant and well-written little book is devoted to Samuel Wesley, John Wesley's father, who was rector during the first thirty-five years of the eighteenth century. Mr. Messiter gives many interesting particulars of his ways and doings. He sums up some of the rector's characteristics with admirable terseness when he remarks that Samuel Wesley "was given to driving the machinery of discipline without using enough of the oil of tact." Some of the curious correspondence here given, with specimens of Wesley's entries in the parish registers, amply justify this verdict. His attempts to enforce penance in the case of certain offences were remarkably persistent. From local manuscripts Mr. Messiter throws other interesting sidelights on details of parochial life in Samuel Wesley's time. Details of collections in brief; and of the administration of the poor-box—this from particulars preserved in the "Church Book"—are also given. In another section, dealing with John Romley, curate-in-charge from 1739, Mr. Messiter breaks a lance in defence of this clergyman who has received considerable abuse, much of it ill-founded and undeserved, because of his treatment of John Wesley. From another fragmentary paper in the church-box we get a curious glimpse of the preparations made for defence against Prince Charlie's army in 1745, in case the Highlanders should have turned east after Derby. The little book is thoroughly readable, and contains a good deal of curious information. It is illustrated by three facsimiles of old parish documents.

* * *

ESSAYS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH "BEOWULF." By Knut Stjerna, Ph.D. Translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall, M.A., Ph.D. One hundred and twenty-eight illustrations and two maps. Coventry: *Curtis and Beamish, Ltd.*, 1912 (Viking Club Extra Series, Vol. III.). Large royal 8vo., pp. xxxvi+284. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This work is sure of a warm welcome from the ever-widening circle of students who find a fascination in the old English epic whereof it treats. It reminds us in some ways of Spence's *Polymetis*, which bore as its sub-title "An Inquiry concerning the Agreement between the works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists," and contained—this is by the way—a caricature of Dr. Cooke, Provost of Eton, as an ass, teaching! Still more pertinent for purposes of comparison is the volume in which Dr. Schliemann's excavations at Mycenæ were made to throw light on the Homeric poems. The present handsome publication has the advantage of being edited by Dr. Hall, already known for his labours in this field. His chief contribution is a judicious introduction, in which he has included a brief notice of the author, and he has supplemented or corrected the text wherever such a course has seemed desirable, but with a sparing hand. The essays have been translated into excellent English, but after his version of the *Beowulf* Dr. Hall probably found this task not very exacting. A word of thanks is due for the index.

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Stjerna, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, should have been cut off at the early age of thirty-five. The essays, however, written at different dates, contain few sugges-

tions of immaturity beyond a tendency to build too confidently on what sometimes impresses one as an insecure foundation. That Stjerna's theories will not command unqualified acceptance is a foregone conclusion; but the archaeological, historical, and anthropological value of his work is unquestionable, and those who most dissent from his inferences may still feel grateful for the mine of information placed at their disposal in the letterpress, as well as for the numerous plates. The latter bring home to us with startling vividness various objects—e.g., boar-helmets—of which frequent mention is made in the *Beowulf*, but of which those allusions necessarily convey but a vague idea. With these figures of exhumed sculptures before us, we are transported to the atmosphere of the sixth century of our era, and can return to the study of the unique poem with a profounder sense of reality for the insight here afforded into the material conditions of the 'romantic age of the migrations.—F.J.S.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST DESCRIPTIVE OF ROMANO-BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN. By Arthur H. Lyell, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii+156. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The idea of this handbook is admirable. Architectural remains of the Roman era in Britain have been found in most of the counties of England and Wales, and in most of the southern counties of Scotland. They have been found and re-found at different dates. Some sites have been fully, some partially, explored. The student who wishes to know what has been done on any particular site has no reference list at hand—or rather, he had no such list before the appearance of the book before us. Mr. Lyell gives an alphabetical list of sites in each county, with references to the books, publications of societies, magazines and journals, in which particulars of discovery or of excavation have appeared. Under London and the larger towns the references are again classified under localities. The result is an extremely useful handbook. Mr. Lyell includes books of dates from the seventeenth century to the present day, so that his lists include references of very different degrees of usefulness. A more eclectic list, giving references to accounts of an authoritative kind only, would, perhaps, have served the student better; still, most of those who are likely to use the book know pretty well what degree of authority attaches to the sources given, and there is much to be said for making the list as complete as possible, especially from the historical point of view. Mr. Lyell's work represents an immense amount of labour, and students, whose time the use of the book will save, must owe him a very real debt of gratitude. It is very clearly printed, and fully indexed.

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MALTA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN RACE. By R. N. Bradley. With map and fifty-four illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 336. Price 8s. 6d. net.

In this book Mr. Bradley has dealt with a subject which at present most archaeologists are timid about discussing. On the basis of the evidence of Malta alone he has propounded a theory that the "Mediterranean

race" of Sergi and others is spread over a much wider area than was hitherto imagined. He further appeals to Malta to prove conclusively the African origin of this race. But he seems to have laid the greatest stress on the weakest evidence, and to have underestimated the value of much that would have been of service. He devotes, for instance, thirty pages to an account of Maltese folk-lore, and but eight to prehistoric pottery. He attaches prime importance also to the evidence both of the skull measurements and language. But language, tradition, and skull measurements are apt to prove too much. By using them alone we can connect regions and races that archaeology shows to be distinct. Mr. Bradley would have been much more convincing had he given us a careful analysis of all the available pottery evidence, and a close scrutiny of the smallest signs of trade connections between Malta and the places to which he links it. Archaeology is less likely to lead astray than similarities in language and customs.

Nevertheless his generalizations on the prevalence of pre-Aryan customs and modes of thought in modern Aryan civilizations are fascinating even if they do seem a little arbitrary. Evidence that "carries no conviction and admits of no refutation" is always interesting.

In regard to Crete, it is a pity he does not refer to Sir A. Evans's reports instead of appealing for evidence to the manifestly unscientific works of Mosso. What, for instance, does he mean by the "tomb of Minos" referred to on p. 99? Murray and Evans have shown that the King of Knossos never died "officially," but that each Minos reigned for nine years, and then went to the cave of Dicte and was "replaced" by a new king.

But on the whole Mr. Bradley has presented an extremely interesting and stimulating work on a subject that is at present too little known, and he has fulfilled the primary demands of archaeology by providing many admirable photographs and an excellent map in illustration of his points.

* * *

THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF PRIMITIVE MAN. By Albert Churchward, M.D. Forty-six illustrations. London: George Allen and Co., Ltd., 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 88. Price 5s. net.

This amazing little book, an extension of a recently delivered lecture, gravely asks us to believe that man was first evolved from the anthropoid ape in the Nile Valley, in the form of the still extant small pygmy! From the pygmy we are confidently assured that the evolution of the human race followed this order in progressive ascent: "1. Bushman. 2. Masaba Negro. 3. Nilotic Negro. 4. Masi. 5. Mongoloids, and then the so-called Aryanists." His contention is that the progress and evolution of man can still be traced from the original chocolate-brown pygmy upwards step by step, each of the graduated stages being now present on the earth. Dr. Churchward readily admits that his theories are contrary to the conclusions of "all the learned men of the present day." But this fact does not in the slightest degree moderate the absolutely dogmatic series of wild assertions with which these hundred pages abound. We strongly doubt whether the writer will win a single convert among intelligent anthropologists. He pro-

mises us to complete within two years a volume on *The Origin and Evolution of the Human Race*, of which this small book constitutes a chapter.

* * *

Many pamphlets are on our table. In *The Dawn of the Christian Faith in Rome in the Light of Some Recent Explorations* (Milford-on-Sea, E. W. Hayter; price 6d.) Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A., gives interesting particulars of recent discoveries in the catacombs, especially in those of Priscilla, Domitilla, and St. Callixtus, with various other details and suggestions, largely inspired by the writings and personal help of Professor Marucchi. It is illustrated by a picture of the ancient baptistery in the catacomb of Priscilla, from a water-colour drawing by the author. Sir H. G. Fordham has issued in pamphlet form the very full and valuable paper, now illustrated by two plates, entitled *Notes on British and Irish Itineraries and Road-Books*, which he read in the Geographical Section of the British Association at Dundee in September of this year; and also, in French, the paper on *La Cartographie des Provinces de France, 1594-1757*, with two illustrations, which he communicated to the Archaeological Congress of France held at Saumur and Angers in June, 1910. Sir Herbert is well known as one of the foremost of English cartographers, and these pamphlets, in fullness and careful accuracy of treatment, will add to his reputation. We have also received several more of the useful publications of the Hull Museum, sold at the Museum, price 1d. each. A second edition of No. 6 deals with *Early Hull Tobacco-Pipes and Their Makers*. The many specimens described and illustrated, and the many makers' marks reproduced, make this pamphlet a valuable addition to the scanty literature of the subject. No. 88 is the usual *Quarterly Record of Additions*, dated June, 1912, containing illustrated notes on a Neolithic celt, a man-trap, sundry tokens, and coins recently found, a model of an old-time whaling-ship, and other matter. No. 89 contains a capital paper by the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, on *Glimpses of Old Hull in the Light of Recent Excavations*, with several excellent plates and other illustrations in the text.

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The *Pedigree Register*, September (227, Strand; 10s. 6d. per annum) is indispensable to genealogists. This quarterly part contains pedigrees of several families and notes on many others. There are notes of old law cases, copies of inscriptions in St. Luke's old burial-ground, Chelsea, and an instalment of the entries in Bromley College Register, 1679-1800, and much other matter of genealogical interest and importance. The *Scottish Historical Review*, October, opens with an able sketch of the work of "Lord Elgin in Canada, 1847-1854," by Mr. J. L. Morison. Mr. R. W. Twigge gives lists, with many extracts, of "Jacobite Papers at Avignon"; Mr. James Dallas discusses "The Honorable 'The'"; and "The Scottish Progress of James VI.," by the Hon. G. A. Sinclair, and "The Origin of the Holy Loch in Cowall, Argyll," by Mr. N. D. Campbell, are among the other papers in a number of unusually varied attractions. In the *Architectural Review*, October, we specially note "Japanese Architecture," by Mr. H. H. Statham; "The Origin of Structural Forms," by Mr. L. M.

Phillipps; and "Some Lugano Campaniles," by Mr. M. F. A. Tench, and a host of beautiful illustrations. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, September, and an interesting catalogue (102 pages) of "Books, MSS., and Portraits relative to the Stuarts, their Friends, their Enemies, and their Times," issued by Messrs. Ellis, of New Bond Street.



Correspondence.

ABERCROMBY'S "BRONZE AGE POTTERY."

TO THE EDITOR.

IN reading the proof of my review of the above (*Antiquary*, October, 1912, p. 377, bottom of second column), I regret to have allowed a mistake to pass which did not occur in the original draft. "The South Lodge Camp is in Dorset, not in Wilts," should read, *The South Lodge Camp is in Wilts, not in Dorset*. This error is all the less pardonable as I know the camp well, and it is the first earthwork of which I made a contoured plan. Martin Down Camp was in Wilts at the time it was archaeologically examined, but is now, I believe, in Hants. The South Lodge Camp is only a hundred or two feet over the Dorset border.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Taunton Castle,
October 11, 1912.

LESNES ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Two years since you were good enough to notice the work then partly executed by the Woolwich Antiquarian Society in tracing and uncovering the buried remains of the great Augustinian Abbey of Lesnes, just on the Kentish border of London at Abbey Wood. I now desire to inform you that the operations are nearly complete, and that, with valuable expert assistance, and under the advice of many well-known archaeologists, the whole of the foundations have been laid bare and carefully planned, various important discoveries being made in the process.

We have numerous relics for which we shall soon be seeking suitable and permanent homes available to the public, and the effigy of a knight in complete armour and richly coloured has already been placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. The figure dates from *circa* 1310, and is believed to represent a De Luci of Newington, a relative of the Abbey founder, Richard de Luci. There are also brass casements of remarkable patterns and monumental slabs with inscriptions, one of which bears the name of Avelina, probably the founder's daughter.

Rather more than £200 has been expended, and, as there is little hope of purchasing and preserving the ruins, it is contemplated to close down the works shortly, and restore the site to its former level. At

the same time we hope to issue a full and final report, but before the remains disappear there is yet opportunity for interested visitors to see what has been done. Work is now restricted to Saturday afternoons, and some one of the committee will always be available to conduct parties round at three o'clock.

As a last word, in case any wealthy benefactor or corporation should desire to save the old Abbey from reinterment and eventual extermination by the house-builder, it may be estimated that the cost of purchasing and preserving the requisite area of about three acres will probably be from £800 to £1,000.

W. T. VINCENT,
President, Woolwich Antiquarian Society.

Woolwich,
September 27, 1912.

WHERE WAS ICTIS?

TO THE EDITOR.

The suggested identification of Ictis with Portland in the September *Antiquary* seems highly probable, as the connection of the island with the mainland is even now little more than a causeway, only a continuation of the Chesil Bank or Beach; and if this causeway were covered by high tides in Roman times, probably the long stretch of the Fleet would have been deep enough for a port. Would the existence of the village of Portisham on the hill near the head of the Fleet suggest a former port on the water below?

But as the question "Where was Ictis?" seems to challenge another reply, might not the Isle of Purbeck be put forward as having a claim? If that were the locality, then Ictis and Vectis would be the opposite points of a large bay, very sheltered and having very little rise and fall of tide, an excellent situation for a port if the water were deeper in Poole Harbour.

Either spot might be found to have the requisite qualifications if closely investigated, but I have only the recollection of former visits to guide me.

JAS. KIRK.

Closeburn,
Longfield, Kent,
September 18, 1912.

BENETT FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR.

I wonder if any of your readers can give me any information regarding a certain Miss Benett who was stated to be the mistress of one of the Georges. She was, I believe, painted by Dowman, and Messrs. Graves of Pall Mall reproduced the picture, of which I have a copy. I am anxious to find out if she was any relation of mine.

JOHN BENETT.
(Of Pyt House, Tisbury.)

Hatch House,
Tisbury, Wilts,
September 27, 1912.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.